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Part One
Pages 1-8

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TRACING BOOK SWINDLERS

Charles B. Burt, the Alleged Leader of the Gang, in Custody.

FOUR OTHER MEN UNDER ARREST

Many Publishers Have Suffered—A Pennsylvania Lumber Merchant Cheated Out of $178,000.

Charles B. Burt, who represents himself as a lumber merchant, and who formerly lived in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street, was arrested yesterday morning at 35 Broadway on a charge of swindling Maxwell Sommerville of 69 University Place out of two sets of the Encyclopaedia Britannica. Mr. Maxwell is the American publisher of the work. The two sets are valued at $175.

Burt was remanded in the Jefferson Market Police Court to Police Headquarters until this morning, when he will be arraigned again in the police court.

The police believe Burt is the leader of a gang of professional swindlers, the members of which have not only cheated publishers, but have also swindled many Pennsylvania lumber merchants. It is said that the headquarters of the swindlers is at 35 Broadway, and that they have an office also in Hoboken, N. J.

A lumber merchant in Williamsport, Penn., it is said, was swindled by the men to the amount of $178,000.

Five of the men have now been arrested, but it is expected that within a short time at least eight others will be in the hands of the police.

Nearly every publishing house in this city is numbered among the victims of the swindlers, and they have agreed to stand together and prosecute the guilty persons to the full extent of the law.

J. M. Rogers, manager for Maxwell Sommerville, told a reporter for The New-York Times last night about the arrest of the men now in custody, repeating some of the facts already published. He said:

"The books were sold to Burt last March by W. T. Dickerson, manager of our branch store at Broadway and Chambers Street. Burt was introduced to Mr. Dickerson by a German, who represented himself as Baron Grunderman. The Baron vouched for Burt's character and standing. Burt said that he had a lumber office at 50 Broadway. He bought a Morocco-bound set of the Encyclopedia and paid an installment of $3 on it. The books were delivered at his house in West One Hundred and Thirty-sixth Street. A week or two later Burt bought a second set, saying he wanted to present it to his brother in East Orange, N. J. He said he thought he should be allowed a discount on the second set, and Mr. Dickerson accepted an installment of $5 and credited him with $10.

"Nothing further was paid on account for the books. We have evidence that the second set never went to East Orange, but that both sets were sold to second-hand book dealers.

"No one suspected Burt of being dishonest until ten days ago, when a second-hand book dealer on Broadway near 'Grace Church called on Mr. Dickerson and inquired if he had sold several sets of the encyclopedia to a 'Dr.' Charles J. Wilhelmy of 123 East Eighty-second Street.

"The books of the manager showed that Wilhelmy had bought two or three sets of the encyclopedia, on which only small payments were made. The second-hand dealer said he had bought one set from Wilhelmy for $25, and that Wilhelmy had offered him a second set. His suspicions were then aroused, and he wanted to know whether Wilhelmy was all right.

"Mr. Dickerson, myself, and a clerk went to Wilhelmy's house, and he acknowledged having sold one set, but said he needed the $25. He pleaded with us to be lenient, and promised to pay for the books on the following morning, but we refused to give him any time. He then offered to give us as security sixteen volumes of Appleton's Medical Encyclopedia, and we took them, because we knew those books would at past be secure in our keeping. We returned to Wilhelmy's house at 11 o'clock the next morning, and found that he had moved at 7 o'clock. We then went to the boarding place of 'Dr.' Otto Van Ness, at 176 West Seventy-first Street, whom we suspected of complicity with Wilhelmy, and he, too, had fled at 7 A. M. Both had taken large libraries with them in their flight.

"The next day another conspirator, Herman Schenck, of 223 East Eighty-fifth Street, suddenly shipped all his books to a Harlem auction store and fled. When we traced the books we found they had just been sold, but had not been delivered. Schenck returned the next morning for his pay, and we had one of Capt. Grant's men with us then and caught him. He was held in the Harlem Police Court last Saturday in $1,000 for examination.

"Luckily for us, we chanced to run down the truckman who moved the books for 'Dr.' Wilhelmy and 'Dr.' Vanhess. His office is at 110 Barclay Street. He said he had moved lots of books around the city for different members of the gang. The books we were seeking, he said, were all at Forster's bathing establishment, in Eighth Street, near Broadway. We went there and found the two 'doctors' busy packing up the books. There were hundreds of valuable sets of subscription books, all obtained by fraud, and intended for sale to second-hand dealers.

"The two doctors admitted that they had shipped eleven cases of books by freight to H. L. Winter, care of Mrs. Chalfonte of 40 North Eleventh Street, Philadelphia. The detectives who were with us arrested the 'doctors' who were held in the Jefferson Market Police Court for examination.

"The officials here then telegraphed to Philadelphia for the arrest of Winter, and he was taken into custody there as he was about to claim the eleven cases of books at the Pennsylvania Railroad depot. He gave the name of Carl Rauch when arrested. He has since been indicted here, and will soon be extradicted.

"I was surprised when the detectives came to me and said Burt was a leader of the gang, but such evidence was produced that I could not refuse consent to make a complaint against him. He has lately been living with his wife, near Far Rockaway, L. I., coming to this city every day for his mail. He was arrested at 35 Broadway when he called there for his letters."

"In Burt's pockets was found a receipt for storage of books and furniture, signed by Kate Davis. One of the suspected swindlers still at large is named Davis.

"I believe," said Mr. Rogers, "that the same gang is connected with the lumber swindles. The members have congregated at 35 Broadway, and seem to have a powerful influence over the other tenants of the building, for they all speak well of the crowd.

"A few of their victims in the publishing business are Maxwell Sommerville, D. Appleton & Co., Bryant & Taylor, the Methodist Book Concern, Warner & Co., and the University Press. It is surprising that such concerns are so easily swindled, and it is also surprising that second-hand book dealers will buy costly subscription books at one-third their value from strangers.

"The result of these arrests will be that publishers will combine and exchange blacklists of dishonest purchasers. In that way only can they protect themselves against frauds. They should have done this thing long ago, but for some reason they have held aloof from each other and submitted to swindles because, they reasoned, they would lose more than they would gain by prosecuting such frauds."

Mr. Rogers has a reputation among publishers as a thief catcher. Several book swindlers are now serving sentences in Sing Sing Prison and the Elmira Reformatory because of his persistence in running them down.

NEGRO EXCURSION TRAIN WRECKED

One Boy Killed and Several People Badly Bruised—Man Run Over on the Way to the Picnic.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 15.—A big excursion of colored people went out from this city this morning over the Camden and Atlantic Railroad. The excursion carried 1,600 persons, men, women, and children, from the city to Lake Side Park. The excursion was run in two sections. The first left the city twenty minutes before the other. When the first section reached the Hadden Avenue Station, Charles Venable, one of the committee in charge of the excursion, jumped from one of the forward platforms of the train to direct the loading of the newcomers. His foot slipped and he fell so that his legs and part of his body landed beneath the train, which had not come to a stop. The forward wheels of one of the trucks passed over him. He was dead when lifted out, after the wheels had been jacked up.

The second section of the train went and returned without incident, but the first section was telescoped on the return trip. It stopped at the Liberty Park Station to let off passengers. The station there is situated just around a sharp curve. The excursion train had hardly come to a stop when the Atlantic City fast mail train, which makes no stops at the smaller stations, rushed around the curve, traveling forty or forty-five miles an hour. The express engine cut through the rear car of the excursion train and part way into the car ahead.

An alarm for the fire engines was turned in, and in a few minutes three were on the scene. The cars had burned like tinder; the rear one was totally destroyed, and the next one partly so before the firemen could get the flames out.

Before the firemen and the police, who followed them, arrived on the scene, the uninjured had removed those who were hurt from the wreck. Those who were able to do so walked home, while those too severely injured were taken home by friends in wagons. There seemed to be the greatest dread among the terrified colored men and women of being sent to the hospital, and names were refused because it was feared ambulances would be sent to convey them to the hospital.

One dead body was taken from the ruins of the cars after the fire. The body was burned to such an extent that it resembled a log more than a human body. It was removed to the morgue and later identified by a piece of coat which had escaped the flames, as that of Marshall Johnson, six years old. He was a son of the Rev. Marshall Johnson, pastor of the Union African Methodist Episcopal Church of this city.

The little fellow was in the rear portion of the next to the last car. When the crash came his mother grabbed him and started to rush out. He tripped and fell, and before his mother could grasp his hand again she had been carried from the car in the mad rush to get out. The crowd trampled him to death and the fire completed the work.

The rear car was almost deserted when the crash came. There were a few young men on the rear platform, but they jumped. Those in the rear cars had been attracted to forward cars by singing.

Maggie Cannon is at 913 Chestnut Street, her home. She is twelve years old. Her head is cut open and one of her legs is badly burned. David Nohan of Philadelphia is at 310 Spruce Street, this city. One of his legs is badly crushed.

John Kay was the conductor of the excursion train. He says he sent a brakeman back with a lantern to signal the second section of the train, and did not know the mail train had passed the second section. It appears the second section was behind time, and was side-tracked to let the mail go by. Kay says the mail train was so close behind that the brakeman had not reached the curve, which was but a few yards away, when the engine of the mail train flashed around the curve. Charles Glendenning was engineer of the mail train. He has made no statement. Neither has Conductor Butler of the mail train.

IMPEDIMENTS IN WALLER CASE

Unwillingness of French Authorities to Assist Investigation.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The United States Government is meeting with fresh impediments in its efforts to get at the facts preliminary to the imprisonment of ex-Consul John L. Waller by the French authorities.

The temporizing attitude of the French Ministry in not furnishing Ambassador Eustis a copy of the evidence on which Waller was convicted in Madagascar has been supplemented by a refusal on their part to permit him to visit Waller in the prison at Marseilles, although he has made more than one effort to secure that privilege, with a view to expediting the case.

Information to this effect has reached the State Department, but no explanation of the refusal can be obtained, it is said, beyond the existence of the strict prison rules to which Waller is subjected. As matters stand at present, Mr. Eustis has encountered at almost every point a seeming unwillingness on the part of the French authorities to assist him in his investigation of the case.

CAUGHT IN A FENDER, HE SAID "HURRAH!"

A Jersey City Tot Who Saw Fun in a Trolley Car Bump.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—James Perrine, five years old, who lives with his parents at 65 Giedler Street, was playing in Communipaw Avenue to-day, when he was struck by a Belt Line trolley car.

He was caught in the fender and saved from injury.

He seemed to think it great fun, and when the motorman picked him up he clapped his hands and laughed and shouted "Hurrah!"

Tested the Teachings of Theosophy.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—George Robie of the firm of Crowell, Robie & Co., wool brokers, 520 Atlantic Avenue, committed suicide yesterday, presumably to test theosophy, by drowning in the Calumet River, near Chicago. He was only twenty-four years old, and had lived for some time in this city prior to his departure for Chicago, two years ago. His father is the pastor of a church near Westfield, Mass. The young man was but nineteen when he was admitted into the firm, and was noted for his absolute honesty in all business and private transactions. His former associates never noticed any moroseness or touch of melancholy about him, nor was there any trace of the religious frenzy which finally drove him to his death.

Ex-Senator Walsh in Town.

Ex-United States Senator Patrick Walsh of Augusta, Ga., editor of The Augusta Chronicle and one of the best-known men in the South, arrived at the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night from Washington. Gov. Stone of Missouri came from Washington on the same train, and also went to the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

Mr. Walsh is an ardent advocate of silver, and he expressed great interest in the Washington conference. When asked if he was here on political business, ex-Senator Walsh said:

"No, I have just come here for a day or two on business matters. Politics has nothing to do with my visit."

WILL MAINTAIN RESERVE

The Syndicate Has on Hand an Ample Supply of Gold.

HAS BEEN ACCUMULATING FOR MONTHS

Stands Ready to Pay Into the Treasury Whatever May Be Required to Offset Exportations—Millions in Assay Office Checks.

No gold having been withdrawn from the Treasury reserve yesterday, the bond syndicate did not have occasion to add anything to it. It stood, accordingly, at the close of business, at $102,500,000, which were the figures after Wednesday's withdrawals. Since rates for foreign exchange remain as of late, it is expected that gold will be taken to-day for to-morrow's steamers. The syndicate has shown that it intends to maintain the reserve at $100,000,000. It has already paid into the Treasury $6,125,000 above the cost of the last bond issue for this purpose, as appeared yesterday in The New-York Times. Confidence has at all times been felt in the financial district that this course will be continued as long as necessary. The promise of the syndicate members was sufficient assurance for bankers on this point.

Equipment for making good such a promise was provided by the syndicate in its original arrangements. It pledged subscribers in the United States to contribute for bond purposes, if necessary, double the amount of their subscriptions, in gold. This insured the success of the loan, regardless of sales of bonds abroad. If nothing had been sold in Europe, home subscribers would have furnished gold enough to complete payments. This pledge has not been released.

The syndicate has made additional provision, however, for maintaining the reserve. It has been accumulating gold from the smelting companies for some time and leaving it in the Assay Office, for emergency purposes. It is said to have in this form of deposit several million dollars. There is no better gold than that represented by Assay Office checks, which can be used at any time to increase the reserve. A representative of one of the smelting companies, speaking of these purchases, said yesterday:

"The smelting companies have been selling gold for months to the syndicate managers. Within a few days our company has delivered some to the syndicate, and we are engaged at the present time to deliver a considerable amount more.

"It is not actual gold, but its equivalent—Assay Office checks—that we are selling. We take our private gold bars to the Assay Office and receive checks for them. Then we sell the Assay Office checks. The syndicate managers have been paying a premium of one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. on the face value of the checks in order to get the gold.

"They have also been buying gold from other smelting companies, and have certainly been buying for a number of months not less than $2,000,000, and possibly $2,000,000, gold a month, taking practically all that they can get. The result is that they must have a big amount of gold thus obtained on hand.

"Outside of the syndicate managers there has also been a considerable demand by banks for Assay Office checks, obtained by private smelters for their gold. The banks which are affiliated with the bond syndicate need gold coin for business purposes, and some of them, not wishing to go to the Sub-Treasury and withdraw gold in exchange for legal tenders, have purchased Assay Office checks from us at a premium of one-sixteenth of 1 per cent. To obtain gold on Assay Office checks does not affect the gold reserve, as all such checks are always offset by gold in the accounts of the Government."

Various bullion dealers have been aware of the syndicate purchases. The so-called premium paid on gold is only a commission. Bullion dealers themselves pay smelting agents from one-thirty-second to one-twenty-fourth of 1 per cent. above the standard price, and sell at one-sixteenth above, thus making a narrow profit, but a sufficient one for very large amounts. If it may be assumed that some of the syndicate bullion purchases have been made for the account of home subscribers to the bonds, taking the place of direct gold contributors, it is certain that the amount of gold yet in hand by the syndicate for the protection of the reserve cannot be less than $9,625,000. It is probably much more, because the majority of the subscribers were able to provide their complement of gold from their own resources, and bullion purchases thus added to the syndicate possessions.

It was announced yesterday that as recently as Tuesday $300,000 in bullion went into the Assay Office, for which the syndicate received checks.

TALK WITH ALEXANDER BROWN.

He Says the Syndicate Has the Gold Situation Well in Hand.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—Alexander Brown of Alexander Brown & Sons, who formed the sub-syndicate in Baltimore to co-operate with the Belmont-Morgan syndicate in furnishing the gold with which to pay the Government for the last issue of bonds, commenting to-day on the gold exports, said:

"There is not the slightest cause for alarm. The syndicate has the situation well in hand and will keep the Treasury gold reserve intact. Commercial bills are beginning to appear in the market and they will soon furnish an abundance of exchange. This in itself will effectually check the outflow.

"As regards the talk of another bond issue, I do not think there is the slightest foundation for it. The rates for exchange are already beginning to weaken, and I firmly believe that the shipments of gold are nearing the end."

Job E. Hedges Sworn in Again.

Job E. Hedges, who last week removed himself from office as secretary to his Honor the Mayor, came back from his vacation yesterday. As soon as he entered the City Hall the Mayor told him that he had removed himself. Mr. Hedges attempted to osmile, but he did not really think the whole matter such a joke until the Mayor reappointed him and swore him in. The Mayor commended Confidential Clerk Burrows on the able way he had fulfilled the duties of private secretary during Mr. Hedges's absence.

National Income and Expenses.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Government receipts for the first half of the month of August ended to-day aggregated $14,292,363, and the expenditures for the same period $21,473,700. The deficit for the month to date is $7,181,000, and for the fiscal year to date, two and one-half months, $16,659,000.

Aluminium World's Fair Medals.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 15.—The Scoville Manufacturing Company of this city will in a few days deliver 24,000 alumnium medals, the awards of the Columbian Exposition. Each is 3 inches in diameter, made by a separate die, and contains the name of the exhibitor in the language of his own country. The medals are put up in plush-lined boxes, also of aluminium.

PERU'S PREPARATORY SESSIONS

Manuel P. Olaechea and Nicolas Pierola Elected Presidents of Senate and Chamber of Deputies.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

LIMA, via Galveston, Aug. 15.—Preparatory sessions of the Peruvian Congress were opened to-day. Manuel P. Olaechea was elected temporary President of the Senate, and Nicolas Pierola was elected temporary President of the Chamber of Deputies.

SQUADRON SAILS FOR BAR HARBOR

The Fleet Will Not Reach Boston Until the 30th—Secretary Herbert on the New-York—Texas in Commission.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—The North Atlantic squadron sailed from here this forenoon. Its next port will be Bar Harbor.

It was shortly after 8 o'clock when the Minneapolis and Raleigh got under way in response to orders from the flagship, and proceeded out to sea. Shortly before 10 o'clock Secretary Herbert's flag was hauled down from the Dolphin, and a launch carried him to the New-York, which weighed anchor and at 10:15 o'clock headed seaward. As she passed the Montgomery, the latter craft took position astern, and the two steamed outside. The Dolphin hauled up her anchor as the New-York started, but backed and filled about her anchorage for some time, finally displaying a long line of signals, which she kept out until the New-York was down off Brenton's Point. Then she lowered them, and started after the departing fleet. Naval officers say that she was trying to signal the New-York, but no answering signals were set.

The North Atlantic squadron is to be supplied with smokeless powder Sept. 1, Commander George A. Converse of the torpedo station having to-day received orders to fit the ships out with this explosive. This is an important step in the history of the navy, as they will be the first of the warships to be supplied with smokeless powder. The Government tests of it in this vicinity have been completed, and while details of results cannot be learned, naval officers claim that this country has now the best smokeless powder manufactured.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—Mayor Curtis to-day received the following letter in reply to his communication to Secretary Herbert, requesting the presence of the vessels of the North Atlantic squadron in Boston Harbor on the first part of Knight Templars' week, beginning Aug. 26:

Navy Department, Off Newport, Aug. 14.

To Hon. Edwin U. Curtis.

My Dear Sir: I sincerely regret it is not in my power to comply entirely with your wish to have the North Atlantic squadron in Boston Harbor during the week beginning the 26th. I had some time since promised to have it at Portland, Me., during that week and up to the 31st. I have, however, just written to the Hon. Mr. Appleton, President of the New-England Agricultural Association, that, to oblige the citizens of Boston as far as possible, I should have the squadron come down on the night of the 29th to Boston Harbor, so as to be there on the 30th. I shall, with pleasure, come myself to Boston. I have the honor to be very respectfully yours, H. A. HERBERT.

The Mayor desired that the fleet should be here on the 27th, the day of the big procession, so that the many thousands of inland visitors could have an opportunity to view the ships.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The new battleship Texas, the first vessel of the new navy constructed at a Government navy yard by Government officers and employes, was placed in commission at 1:30 o'clock this afternoon at Norfolk, according to a telegram received by the Navy Department from Rear Admiral Brown, the Commandant of the navy yard there. Capt. Henry Glass assumed command. The Texas will not be ready for sea for some weeks.

WILLET'S POINT ENGINEERS IN BATTLE

The Adversary, a Man Eater, 7 Feet 4 Inches Long, Was Conquered.

WILLET'S POINT, L. I., Aug. 15.—It was not a sham battle that a half dozen engineer soldiers engaged in to-day at this place. Their adversary was a large man-eating shark, which had become imprisoned in the battalion pound-net, and it gave them a lively tussle before they overpowered and finally landed it on the beach.

Privates George and Blane of Company B went out in a boat shortly after noon to raise the net, when they discovered that it was occupied by a shark, which was tossing and splashing about in a vain effort to free itself. They went ashore for assistance, and secured the aid of Sergts. John Cavanagh and John Sutton, and two privates. The men returned to the net and set to work to overpower the shark.

For over three hours they had a desperate fight, during which fifteen .38 calibre bullets were fired into the body of the shark. The big fish then began to weaken. A rope was fastened around it, and the soldiers towed the fish ashore. When landed it was still alive, but died soon afterward. The shark is 7 feet 4 inches in length. Many people gathered from surrounding villages this evening to view the big fish.

FOUNDER BRADLEY OPPOSED TO CUPID

Fences Off the Favorite Trysting Place for Asbury Park Lovers.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 15.—Founder James A. Bradley owns the shore front of Asbury Park, and formulates rules for the government of those who frequent the beach and boardwalk. The beach at the foot of Deal Lake at the end of the boardwalk, is the favorite after-dark rendezvous for love-struck maidens and youths, and is crowded nightly with the young people from the hotels. The practice is not looked upon with favor by Founder Bradley, and to-day he had erected at the popular trysting place, a large sign which reads:

"No persons will be allowed to pass this point after dark, for reasons known to the police."

The beach police to-night stopped hundreds of young folks who were heading for their favorite secluded retreat.

ONE OF THE STOP VALVES BLEW OUT

An Oiler in an Edison Station Scalded and Delmonico's Was in Darkness.

One of the stop valves at the Edison Electric Illuminating Company's station, 47 West Twenty-sixth Street, blew out last night at 8:30 o'clock. A great noise was made, and for a while it was feared a serious accident had happened.

Louis Colny, a machinery oiler, twenty-three years old, of 768 Third Avenue, was severely scalded by the escaping steam. He was taken to the New-York Hospital.

To find the extent of the damage it was necessary to shut down, and for a time Delmonicos and other places were deprived of their light.

Funeral of Mrs. Emiline Roach.

The funeral of Mrs. Emiline Roach, widow of John Roach, the shipbuilder, was held yesterday at noon in the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street. The chancel of the church was completely filled with elaborate set pieces and masses of flowers.

The Rev. Sylvester Jones, pastor of the church, officiated at the services, and preached the funeral sermon. He was assisted by the Rev. Ensign McChesney, now of White Plains, N. Y., the former pastor of the church, of which Mrs. Roach was a prominent member. After the services the body was taken to Greenwood Cemetery, where it was buried in the family plot.

The President Tries His Launch.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 15.—The President spent a part of the day down the bay on his launch Esther, with E. C. Benedict. The Oneida was anchored to-day, and Mr. Benedict's family were guests of Mrs. Cleveland. Late in the afternoon Mrs. Cleveland and the children took their first sail on the new launch.

TWO WINGED WITNESSES

Red Antwerp Pigeons' Flight Evidence Against Alleged Thieves.

STRANGE TEST IN LONG ISLAND CITY

In a Trial, Stolen Birds, Freed by a Judge's Order. Go to Their Owner—A Supposed Gang of Pigeon Thieves.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 15.—In order to strengthen a charge of burglary two Red Antwerp pigeons were liberated from the police court in this city to-day. The birds were stolen from August Ermisch of 386 Ninth Avenue, this city, on the night of July 29, together with forty-eight others.

Emile Page of 78 First Avenue, New-York, while passing along Avenue B, New-York, the other day, saw a number of pigeons in front of a place kept by John Hoch, between Fifth and Sixth Streets. He recognized them as Ermisch's birds, and bought two and produced them in court this morning, when three men and a woman charged with being implicated in the theft of the birds were arraigned before Justice Ingram.

The prisoners are William Miller and Minnie Miller of 209 Hoyt Avenue, this city, and Alfred Bergh of 44 East Houston Street, and Henry Zeller of 13 East Houston Street, New-York. Miller is evidently the leader of the four. He was found at his home by Detectives Kavanagh and Sullivan and taken into custody, together with his wife, who is charged with receiving stolen goods. Bergh and Zeller were caught at their homes by the same officers. All four are held under $2,000 each for examination. Miller will be arraigned next Thursday, while Bergh and Zeller will have their examination before Justice Ingram to-morrow. No date has been set for the examination of the woman.

Before liberating the two pigeons from the courtroom, Clerk Hendrickson stamped on the left wing of each bird Justice Ingram's name, and the day of the month, so that they could be identified if they returned to Ermisch's coop.

A short time after the pigeons had been set free a reporter for The New-York Times visited the coop in company with Ermisch and Page, and the birds were found sitting on the roof.

The two pigeons will be used as evidence in the case. Page says that John Hoch, from whom he purchased the birds, is the ex-ward man who figured in the investigations of the Lexow committee. Hoch will be summoned as a witness in the examination of Miller.

There are four complaints against Miller. Three of them are for stealing pigeons and the other for stealing carpenters' tools.

The complainants are Adam Beyer of 332 Steinway Avenue, this city, whose coop was relieved of fifty pigeons July 29; August R. Ermisch of 386 Ninth Avenue, this city, from whose place fifty pigeons were stolen July 31; Henry Boehnert of 190 East Houston Street, New-York, who lost forty-nine pigeons Aug. 2; William Netz of 682 Ninth Avenue, this city, who is building a new house on the lot adjoining Miller's place, who lost tools worth $50 July 27, and who has identified some of the tools found in Miller's house.

The police say Miller has served two terms in jail, one of five and the other of two years' duration. Numerous complaints were made recently to the police of the First Precinct of the theft of pigeons. The robberies wer all committed in one section of the city. Detectives Kelly and Sheridan arrested Emile Mahacek, sixteen years old, of 207 Newtown Road, and George Graul, fourteen years old, of Luyster Street. The two boys were charged with burglary in the thrid degree, but were promptly discharged when arraigned before Justice Ingram, it being shown that they had bought two pigeons from August Beyer, and that one of them had resold his pigeon to Beyer, while the other had refused to part with his.

Then Detectives Kavanagh and Sullivan were sent out to find the pigeon thieves. Their investigations resulted in the arrest of Miller, Bergh, Zeller, and the woman.

In Miller's house the detectives found twenty pigeons, three complete sets of carpenter's tools, forty saws used for cutting steel and iron bars, and a number of odd tools. Secreted in the straw mattress on his bed was a steel jimmy fourteen inches long, and an extension auger bit. Behind a trap door in the cellar partition the detectives found fifty keys of all kinds. The trap door consisted of a piece of board split lengthwise. Behind each of the two pieces were fastened two square staples, and by loosening a piece of string at the top of the partition wall a bolt would drop into the staples and hold the pieces of board tightly in place. There was room enough behind the trap door to store a large quantity of property.

All the articles, including the pigeons, were removed to the police station.

In Aid of an International Park.

CLAYTON, N. Y., Aug. 15.—A conference will be held at Alexandria Bay to-morrow afternoon between American and Canadian officials to decide on means for securing an international park and uniform fisheries laws at the Thousand Islands. It is expected that the New-York Senate Game Committee, the State Fish and Forestry Commission, Senator Mullin, and a committee from the St. Lawrence Anglers' Association will be present. Canada will be represented by Dr. Wakeham and William Smith of Ottawa, and George Taylor, M. P., of Gananoque, Ontario. After the conference they will take a trip through the islands.

Boy's Life Crushed Out by Logs.

STAPLETON, S. I., Aug. 15.—Thomas Boun, seven years old, son of Thomas Boun, a shoemaker of 275 Bay Street, was killed this evening by being crushed beneath a pile of railroad ties.

The little fellow, with a companion, was playing on a pile of ties used in constructing the roadway of the Staten Island Electric Railroad. The pile toppled over, and he was caught and buried beneath over a hundred of them. He sustained internal injuries, and died in the Marine Hospital.

William Stoll Hangs Himself.

DETROIT, Mich., Aug. 15.—William Stoll, aged thirty-nine, a brother of Albert Stoll, Receiver of Taxes, committed suicide early this morning by hanging. Stoll's father committed suicide a few months ago, leaving his financial affairs in bad shape. William was his clerk, and believed that he would be blamed for the condition in which his father's affairs were left. It is supposed he was insane.

James Riordan Killed in a Runaway.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Aug. 15.—James Riordan, the well-known old horseman of Detroit, and who owns considerable property there, was instantly killed near the Auburndale suburb yesterday by his team running away and throwing him on the curb. His vehicle tipped over, frightening the team. He was almost seventy years of age.

Ex-Police Justice Duffy Recovering.

TOMS RIVER, N. J., Aug. 15.—Ex-Police Judge Duffy is resting easily to-night. The improvement since last night has been slow but constant. There has been no recurrence of the sinking spells.

VICTORIOUS PATRIOTS OF ECUADOR

Divisions of Fiallo and Medardo Alfaro Rout Sarasti's Main Army at Gatazo and Capture Lizarzaburu.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 15.—Guayaquil, Ecuador, reports a superb victory gained yesterday by the patriots at Gatazo.

The enemy's main army made a violent attack on the forces of Gen. Vernaza, with the view to prevent his uniting with Gen. Alfaro.

The latter, being well informed of Gen. Sarasti's intention, pushed forward the divisions commanded by Fiallo and Medardo Alfaro, who made their quick charge so successful that, after several hours of close battle, the enemy was routed.

Quito's Government lost among 100 prisoners, Lizarzabura, a former Minister in D. Luis Cordero's Cabinet. He was an emissary of Quito, attached to Sarasti's army in order to counteract the latter's ambitious schemes. His capture is, consequently, regarded as greatly important.

Gen. Sarasti is still in possession of Riobamba, with about 400 fugitive veterans, but he is regarded as almost completely checkmated.

Gatazo is at two hours' distance from Riobamba, and three from Guamote.

PORT ROYAL DRY DOCK TESTED

The Largest Vessels of the Navy Can Be Handled There.

BEAUFORT, S. C., Aug. 15.—The first official test of the big Government dry dock on Paris Island, two miles below Port Royal, was made to-day. The United States monitor Amphitrite was successfully docked in the presence of the official board, consisting of Capt. W. C. Wise of the Amphitrite, Engineer P. C. Asserson, and Naval Constructor J. F. Hanscom. Several thousand spectators were present.

The Amphitrite, under her own steam, assisted by a tug, went into the lock at 3 P. M. The monitor drew fourteen feet, and there was not the slightest hitch in docking her.

The Port Royal dry dock has attracted much attention because of the fact that it is the largest Government dock in America. The depth of the hole of the dock from the surface to the subgrade of the floor is thirty-eight feet, its width at subgrade is sixty feet, at the surface 126 feet. Its length is 550 feet. Capt. Rockwell says that any vessel in the new navy might readily be docked and repaired in it, and it is expected that the battleship Indiana will be docked here for repairs in a few weeks. The capacity of the pumps with which the water is drawn from the dock is 70,000 gallons per minute, and under favorable conditions the dock could be drained by them in fifty-five minutes, but the pumping to-day continued for three hours, as it was considered best to make the first trial as deliberately as possible.

After the bottom of the Amphitrite has been cleaned she will be withdrawn, and then enter the dock again for a second test. This will be made to-morrow, the vessel remaining on the blocks all of Saturday. The Amphitrite will sail northward Monday.

CONTROLLER ROBERTS EXPLAINS

New-York County's Refusal to Pay Taxes Has Hampered Him.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The statement published this morning that the State Controller was compelled to borrow $2,000,000 on the part of the State, was news about the State Departments other than the Controller's. Mr. Roberts denied that he had borrowed $2,000,000 to carry on the Government to Oct. 1, the beginning of the fiscal year. The amount he was compelled to secure was $1,400,000.

The cause of this deficiency, Mr. Roberts says, was the refusal of New-York County to pay a portion of its tax each year, that the New-York City tax rate might be kept low. Last year New-York County refused to pay $711,000, her quota of cost of State care of the insane. This year New-York again withheld $700,000.

Mr. Roberts says he sued New-York County, and secured a judgment in the State's favor. The case is to come up on appeal in the General Term in September. Mr. Roberts admitted that he and the New-York Corporation Counsel had stipulated that if the case is decided without any question of doubt, to end it on the General Term's decision, and not take it to the Court of Appeals. Then, if New-York County lost, the total sum due would be paid, Mr. Roberts said.

CRUEL CAPTAIN WOULD NOT TRUST THEM

Bushwick Literati Didn't Get the Excursion for Which They Couldn't Pay.

The Bushwick Literary Society, which is connected with the old Bushwick Church, Brooklyn, of which the Rev. S. Miller Hageman is pastor, was to have had its annual excursion to Washington Park, on the Hudson, yesterday. There was no excursion.

The tugboat C. W. Standard and the barge Coxsackie were at the pier foot of South Fifth Street, Brooklyn, ready to take the excursionists on the journey, but as the boats and the grove cost $115, and only $10 had been paid on account, the Captain refused to start until he received the balance.

The Bishwick literati were able to raise $50, but, as no one would become security for the balance, the money was returned. The tug hauled the empty barge away, and the Bushwick Literary Society went home.

THAT LETTER BOX BACK ON ITS PIER

North German Lloyd Company Defeats the Postmaster of Hoboken.

HOBOKEN, N. J., Aug. 15.—Postmaster James Curran four weeks ago removed a letter box that had stood on the North German Lloyd pier for thirty years. The company's officials charged that Mr. Curran was actuated by spite because the company did not buy its stamps at the Hoboken office.

Mr. Curran denied the charge. He said the box was removed because it was not needed, and because he wished to lessen the work of the mail collectors.

The company sent a complaint to the Postmaster General, and this morning the box was replaced in accordance with instructions from Washington.

No Bullfighting for Colorado.

DENVER, Col., Aug. 15.—Gov. McIntyre has had a conference with Assistant Attorney General Secor concerning proper legal action to prevent a bullfight at Gillett, this State, Aug. 24, for which preparations have been made. He will likely issue a proclamation prohibiting the fight. Sheriff Bowers of El Paso County, in which Gillett is situated, had been asked by the Humane Society to interfere, but refused, claiming that the expense would be too great to his county and that there was no law to prevent it.

Eighty-four Weds Sixty.

TORONTO, Aug. 15.—Sir William P. Howland, C. B., K. C. M. G., ex-Lieutenant Governor of Ontario, was to-day married to Mrs. Bethune, widow of James Bethune, Q. C. Sir William is eighty-four years of age, and has already been married twice. Mrs. Bethune is nearly sixty.

Albert H. Hawley Drowned.

VINELAND, N. J., Aug. 15.—Albert H. Hawley, a well-known citizen of this place, who left here for the Adirondacks two weeks ago, was drowned at Saranac Lake to-day.

WILL MEET IN SYRACUSE

Date for the Democratic State Convention Sept. 24.

STATE COMMITTEE HAS SO DECIDED

Five Days' Notice for All Primaries and a Step to Promote Perfect Harmony.

MEN OF THE PARTY PREDICT SUCCESS

Would Pave the Way to Heal All Differences in Kings and New-York Counties.

The Democratic State Convention will be held in Syracuse Tuesday, Sept. 24, beginning at noon. The State Committee will meet in that city on Monday evening, Sept. 23, at the Yates House. These matters were decided at yesterday's meeting of the committee, which was held at the Hoffman House, this city.

Incidental to the meeting, which was the first held since the defeat of last November, there was quite a gathering of Democratic leaders, especially for so warm a day in midsummer. The thing that was most noteworthy about the gathering was the well-settled belief that the tide had turned in the direction of Democracy, and that the State ticket to be nominated at Syracuse next month would be elected. This feeling amounted to buoyant hope. There was none of that feeling of doubt and distrust that was so marked at last year's Summer meeting of the State Committee.

Prior to the calling of the meeting to order, the Hoffman House's redecorated lobby was the scene of various little caucuses as to where the State Convention should be held. Some favored Saratoga, and Augustus Scheu and Norman E. Mack, the Buffalo members of the committee, were putting in a good word for Buffalo. But Senator Hill, who was at the Hotel Normandie, and who had conferences with Chairman James W. Hinkley and other members of the committee, was decidedly in favor of Syracuse, and before the committee met those in favor of other places had decided to offer no opposition.

In the group in the lobby were Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley, ex-Police Justice Daniel F. McMahon, ex-City Chamberlain Thomas C. T. Crain of this city, ex-Mayors Ryan and Kirk of Syracuse, who, with John F. Gaynor, were leading the boom for that city; George Clinton Ward of Broneville, Oneida County, who is the candidate of the Oneida Democracy for State Engineer; John B. Judson of Gloversville, who is candidate for State Treasurer; ex-Mayors Grant and Gilroy, who had not met since the return of the former from Europe, and who conferred on various topics; Norman E. Mack and Augustus Scheu of Buffalo, who, after booming Buffalo for the State Convention, boomed it harder for the Democratic National Convention; Register John Grane of Dobbs Ferry, ex-Assemblyman John Connelly, ex-Senator William L. Brown, ex-Congressman J. W. Covert, Nicholas Muller, and Nicholas Muller, Jr., of Richmond County.

A feature of the meeting which will attract a great deal of attention, and which was regarded as a move in the direction of harmony, was the adoption of a resolution calling for five days' notice for all primaries, and further providing that if the regular organizations in this county and in Kings County do not permit all Democrats, whether members of their organization or not, to vote at the prima

the factional differences there, as already reported. This report was accepted and the list of Election Inspectors and ballot clerks agreed upon and approved.

Cord Meyer offered a resolution authorizing the Chairman to select a committee of three to settle all disputes as to Assembly district representations in Senatorial conventions. This was adopted, and, after the meeting, Chairman Hinkley named as members of this committee Cord Meyer, ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, and William H. Clark of West Town, Orange County.

John F. Gaynor offered a resolution declaring that, "where no authority now exists on account of changes by the late apportionment, Democratic County Committees are empowered to call the Senatorial, Assembly nominating, and Assembly district conventions, fixing time and place, determining basis of representation, and perfecting the temporary organizations of said conventions." This was adopted.

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo next offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That in order to enable all Democrats desiring to participate in the coming primaries to have ample opportunity therefor, it is hereby directed that at least five days' notice of such primaries shall be given. It is further resolved that the organizations in the Counties of New-York and Kings, which have heretofore been recognized as regular, shall permit all Democrats to vote at their primaries, whether they technically belong to their local organizations or not, and no primaries shall be regarded as regular where such privileges shall be denied.

On behalf of Tammany, this resolution was supported by ex-Mayor Gilroy, and on behalf of the old organization in Kings, by ex-Senator McCarren. It was adopted without a division.

The resolution had the indorsement of both Senators Hill and Murphy, and is taken by some to indicate their feelings upon the subject of a party union.

The resolution is very much broader than that which was offered by ex-Mayor Gilroy, and which was adopted at the August meeting of the Democratic State Committee held in Saratoga last year. This resolution was regarded as a step in the right direction, but it did not go far enough; it opened the doors, but it did not guarantee the rights of the voters at the primaries as yesterday's resolution purports to do. The resolution of last year was as follows:

Resolved, That it is the sense of this committee that at least six days' notice be publicly given of the primaries for the election of delegates to the various district conventions, to be held for the purpose of electing delegates to the State Convention, so that all Democrats may have ample opportunity to attend such primaries and participate therein.

A comparison of the two resolutions shows a broadening out that is noteworthy.

A resolution calling upon those counties which contain only one Assembly district to perfect their county organizations before holding conventions was offered by W. H. Clark of Orange, and was adopted. Heretofore the organization in some of these counties has not been perfected until a week or two before election day.

Mayor F. J. Malloy of Troy offered the resolution calling the Democratic State Convention to meet in Syracuse at noon on Tuesday, Sept. 24, in Alhambra Hall. This was agreed to without opposition, and then the committee adjourned, to meet in Syracuse on the evening of Sept. 23, at the Yates House. This hotel will also be the Tammany headquarters.

The Maguire-Tully faction of the Democracy in Richmond County, which is opposed to the regular organization, under the leadership of Nicholas Muller, had representatives at the Hoffman House to protest against the primaries for the election of delegates to the various conventions. They did not appear before the committee, but they filed their complaint with Chairman Hinkley. After the State Committee had adjourned, there was some loud talk among the representatives of the contesting factions in the meeting room, but it resulted in nothing. Chairman Hinkley said the dispute would be settled by the Committee of Three, of which the Chairman is Cord Meyer.

Talks which a reporter for The New-York Times had with members of the committee and others showed that they were decidedly hopeful over the outlook for Democratic success in this State this Fall, and that they were all hoping that the Democratic factions in this city and in Kings would get together. As a rule, the Democrats outside of these two counties do not understand why the disputes should go on. They believe that an end should be put to them, in the interest of the Democratic Party as a whole, not only in New-York State, but in the country. Here is what those interviewed said:

Norman E. Mack of Buffalo—The outlook in Erie is very good. We believe now that we can elect one of the two Senators and four of the eight Assemblymen. From all that I can learn, Democrats throughout the State are looking to the Democrats in New-York County and in Kings to settle their disputes, and to aid thereby in the general revival of interest in the Democratic Party. I hope that they will do so.

John Flannigan of Ontario—Even Republicans in our sections of the State are reaching the opinion that the Democrats will carry the State ticket. There has certainly been a wonderful revival among Democrats. In our Senatorial District the Republican fight against Senator John Raines is having its effect, and we believe that Judge Metcalfe, who will probably be nominated against Mr. Raines, will stand an excellent chance of winning.

Nicholas Muller, of Richmond County—We have our disputes in the party in our county, but I believe that they will all be settled up. The drift of public opinion is all in favor of the Democracy. I believe that we will certainly carry the State ticket.

Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant—The Democratic organization in this State is in excellent condition, and I believe that the condition of the party is steadily improving throughout the country.

Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo said that all the reports he had heard pointed in the direction of a Democratic victory.

There were those who wanted to know the opinions of the members as to who was their choice for the Democratic Presidential nomination. As a rule the members said that it was no time to talk about that. Ex-Mayor Gilroy said that whoever the Democratic National Convention would nominate would be his choice. Ex-Mayor Grant said that it would be time enough to talk on this subject after the next election. Mayor Molloy of Troy said that he was for the strongest man.

James W. Boyle of this city said that he was for ex-Secretary Whitney. Augustus F. Scheu of Buffalo also declared for Mr. Whitney. Hyman E. Mack of Buffalo said that if he had any votes to give they would be given for Senator Hill, but that if Senator Hill were not a candidate he hoped that ex-Secretary Whitney would take the nomination.

Thomas F. Grady of this city said that he would not be in favor of renominating any man for the Presidency. John Flannigan of Ontario said that the people in his section of the State were very strongly in favor of Mr. Whitney if he would be a candidate. S. S. Taylor and John F. Gaynor both declared for Senator Hill. John B. Judson said that he was very friendly to either Senator Hill or Mr. Whitney. John Bowe of Albany was "for Mr. Whitney against the field."

There was some discussion as to candidates for the State ticket. This ticket was made up as a result of the gossip and discussion:

For Judge of the Court of Appeals—Judge A. B. Parker or John J. Linson.

For Secretary of State—Horatio C. King of Kings.

For Attorney General—Daniel G. Griffin of Watertown.

For State Treasurer—John B. Judson of Gloversville, Fulton County.

For Controller—Augustus F. Scheu of Erie.

Mr. Scheu is in the "hands of his friends." Mr. Griffin is being backed for the nomination for Attorney General by ex-Gov. Flower.

Messrs. Mack and Scheu of Buffalo were booming that city for the Democratic National Convention. They introduced a resolution declaring for Buffalo at the meeting of the State Committee. This resolution was referred to the Democratic State Committeeman from this city—ex-Lieut. Gov Sheehan—who was not in attendance at the hotel yesterday.

Messrs. Mack and Scheu are very much in earnest about securing the National Convention for Buffalo. They say that a hall that will accommodate 20,000 people is to be built there under the supervision of a committee of twenty-five Democrats and twenty-five Republicans, and that the Republicans are also trying to get their National Convention to come there. Judge Robert C. Titus is Chairman of the Democratic Committee of Twenty-five, and Henry Altman of the Republican committee. Both committees will do their utmost to get the conventions to go to Buffalo.

THEIR VIEWS ON THE RESOLUTION.

Some State Democracy Men Not Enthusiastic over the Primary Proposition.

Many of the leaders of the New-York State Democracy, including Maurice J. Power, ex-Secretary Fairchild, and Corporation Counsel Francis M. Scott, were out of town last night and their views on the resolution making it compulsory upon the regular organization to allow all Democrats to vote at the primaries could not be obtained.

Those members of the organization who were seen, however, were apparently not enthusiastic over the proposition. Assistant Corporation Counsel William L. Turner said that the Democratic candidates for Mayor be gained by going into the Tammany primaries.

Assistant Corporation Counsel H. De Forest Baldwin said that it would be ridiculous to go into the Tammany primaries and that he did not believe the Tammany primaries were ever fairly conducted. He said further that inasmuch as Tammany had already selected the Inspectors for the primaries nothing could be gained by going into them for the State Democracy.

DID NOT SPEAK TO MR. SHEEHAN.

Mr. Bissell, However, Chatted with Messrs. Mack and Scheu.

An incident that took place in the Hoffman House restaurant Wednesday morning was the subject of some gossip among the Democratic politicians yesterday.

Augustus F. Scheu and Norman E. Mack of Buffalo were seated at a table waiting for their breakfast to be served. Messrs. Mack and Scheu have represented the Sheehan Democrats of Buffalo on the Democratic State Committee.

Ex-Postmaster General Wilson S. Bissell, the leader of the opposing Democrats in Buffalo, and ex-Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan have not spoken for some time. The two State Committeemen had no sooner ordered their breakfast than Mr. Bissell walked in. He shook hands with Messrs. Mack and Scheu and they in turn invited him to a seat at their table. The ex-Postmaster-General sat down.

The conversation had no sooner been well started than in walked ex-Lieut.-Gov. Sheehan. His face showed some surprise at seeing the three men together, but he simply nodded to Messrs. Mack and Scheu and walked on. Neither Mr. Bissell nor Mr. Sheehan pretended to see each other.

WHY MR. SMITH WAS ABSENT.

He Failed to Receive an Invitation from Secretary De Freest.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The fact that Frederick W. Smith of this city, member of the Democratic State Committee from Monroe County, did not attend the meeting of the committee in New-York today has occasioned considerable surprise and speculation in political circles.

After the last State Convention seated all the contesting delegates from Monroe County with half a vote each, the State Committee elected Mr. Smith as State Committeeman from Monroe County. The anti-Smith men were told that Mr. Smith's appointment was only temporary and would terminate at the close of the Fall campaign. The Smith men have insisted that Mr. Smith would be State Committeeman until the delegates from Monroe County elected his successor this Fall. Since the Hinkley committee's decision the Smith men have, so it is said, asserted that they would make an effort to have the full State Committee reverse the decision of the Hinkley sub-committee. It is a fact that Mr. Smith has inquired of a number of persons during the last few days when the State Committee would meet.

It happened that Mr. Smith was in Rochester instead of in New-York to-day because Clerk De Freest either inadvertently or otherwise neglected to mail him an invitation to be present at the meeting. If the omission was intentional it would appear that the contention of the anti-Smith men that Mr. Smith's appointment was only a temporary one during the campaign exigencies was correct and that Monroe County will have no representative on the State Committee until after the delegation to the State Convention is elected.

Both sides are lining up for next Tuesday's battle in the caucuses. The anti-Smith men say they will beat their opponents so badly that they will never know they are running. The Smith men, on the other hand, are just as confident they will win.

PLATT WINS IN OSWEGO

Ex-Senator Sloan Succeeds in Forcing a Slight Concession.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The First Assembly District Republican Convention, held here to-day, elected the following delegates to the State Convention: George B. Sloan, John T. Mott, N. N. Stranahan, P. W. Cullinan, T. D. Lewis, and F. M. Bread; alternates, H. A. Wilcox, Rufus Day, W. H. M. Lymond, J. F. Hopkins, H. F. Parsons, and Edward Ward.

With the exception of ex-Senator Sloan, this is a solid Platt delegation. Mr. Sloan made a strong speech, in which he said that if he was sent as a delegate to the State Convention he would favor the increase of the State Republican Committee, without regard to the wishes or desires of any men, or to the singing of any bird in New-York.

Mr. Sloan's speech had the effect of heading off the plan to instruct the delegation against the enlargement proposition.

Lewis E. Taylor, a farmer of Oswego town, who went over from the Democracy in 1892, was unanimously nominated for member of Assembly, and Nevada N. Stranahan was authorized to name the Senatorial delegate.

Resolutions were adopted calling upon the Republican Senatorial Committee to demand of the Madison County representatives at the conference to-morrow representation for Oswego County according to population. Madison County will demand equal representation.

CAUGHT TWO SWORDFISH IN A SMALL BOAT

Two Portland Fishermen Have a Dangerous Hour.

From The Portland (Me.) Press.

Two South Portland fishermen performed a feat on Saturday which illustrates the hardihood and perils of their life. Charles Orr and a companion were out on what is called Trinidad Shoal, about eight miles southeast of Cape Elizabeth. They were in a small Hampton fishing boat, but had with them a harpoon and the other tackle needed in case they should run across a swordfish.

They were more fortunate than they expected, for they ran across two large ones that, dressed, weighed 418 and 388 pounds, respectively. The larger one made especially exciting sport. The harpoon struck him in the gill, always a tender place with these great fish. The pain of an iron in the gills makes the swordfish crazy; and this huge fish, always dangerous, is then particularly formidable.

Orr and his companion had an exciting and dangerous time. The fish went under the boat several times, and also circled about it. These were dangerous tactics, for if the line should become wound around or entangled in the boat, it would be overset when the fish should dart straightaway.

But good luck attended Orr and his associate, and they finally killed their big fish. It was no small work to get them into their little boat, which was too small to have the usual tackle arrangement. They finally succeeded, and brought the fish in. Mr. Henry Sargent considered the larger fish so fine a specimen that he had the manager of the Congress Street market display it in the window. There it attracted much attention.

By the side of the swordfish was the head of a great shark, with its three rows of teeth. This shark was caught by the schooner Vanguard and brought in. It was seventeen or eighteen feet long and a formidable fellow. These sharks often get tangled in the trawls and are drowned while struggling.

A Real Nice Child's Letter.

From Good Words.

"I am now going to tell you the horible and wretched plaege that my multiplication gives me you can't conceive it the most Devilish thing is 8 times 8 and 7 times 7 it is what nature itself can't endure. * * * I am very glad that Satan has not given me bolls and many other misfortunes. * * * This is Saturday and I am very glad of it, because I have play half the Day and I get money too, but alas, I owe Isabella 4 pence for I am finned 2 pence whenever I bite my nails. Isabella is teaching me to make simme colings and nots of interrigations peorids commos &c. * * * As this is Sunday I will meditate upon Senciable and Religious subjects. First I should be very thankful I am not a begger."

DODGED ON THE CURRENCY

Maryland Republicans Silent on the Money Question.

LEFT THAT FOR THEIR CANDIDATE

The Tariff Issue Also Totally Ignored—The Lowndes Men in Full Control of the Convention at All Times.

Governor—LLOYD LOWNDES of Cumberland.

Attorney General—HARRY M. CLABAUGH of Baltimore.

Controller—ROBERT P. GRAHAM of Wicomico.

CAMBRIDGE, Md., Aug. 15.—The Republicans of Maryland to-day dodged the currency question with a cowardice that would have done credit to Harrison, Reed, or McKinley. The platform has not a word to say on the subject, furnishing in this respect a marked contrast to the utterance of the Democratic Convention, which pledged the party in unequivocal terms to sound money. Equally silent is the platform adopted to-day on the subject of the tariff. It was expected that a financial plank would be incorporated in the platform, but the committee decided to leave that feature for the nominee of the convention to handle in his letter of acceptance.

The only issues discussed are in relation to State affairs. A reassessment law is demanded, as is a limitation on municipal indebtedness, and the party is pledged to reform the election laws, to provide for free schoolbooks, and to give local self-government to municipalities.

The convention was remarkably harmonious. Before it assembled, the friends of William T. Malster made many efforts to arrange combinations by which the nomination of Lloyd Lowndes for Governor could be prevented. But the Lowndes men were in full control, and carried through their slate without trouble.

John C. Rose of Baltimore was made Chairman. After the platform had been adopted, Lloyd Lowndes was placed in nomination for Governor. Mr. Malster's name was formally withdrawn, and Lowndes was unanimously selected. H. M. Clabaugh of Baltimore was nominated for Attorney General by acclamation. Capt. John McDonald of Montgomery, L. E. P. Dennis of Somerset put in nomination for Controller. Capt. McDonald's name was subsequently withdrawn, and Mr. Graham proved an easy winner, receiving 89½ votes to 25½ for Dennis.

GOV. MORRILL GOING TO MAINE.

Reed Says He Knows Nothing of the Vice Presidential Movement.

PORTLAND, Me., Aug. 15.—The report that Gov. Edmund N. Morrill of Kansas was to visit Maine, which is his birthplace and his early home, aroused much interest in this State. The announcement derived special interest from the fact that the Kansas Chief Executive was to come here, it was said, to start a boom in his own behalf for the Republican nomination for Vice President, providing Mr. Reed should be favored with the nomination at the head of the ticket.

None of the old friends of Gov. Morrill, however, or any of the prominent Republican politicians, knows anything about the intended visit. Congressman Reed said today:

"I know nothing at all about it. You can say that Gov. Morrill is not here, and that I had no knowledge of his coming East."

Miss Susan B. Morrill, sister of the Kansan, said: "No, the Governor has not arrived. I have received a letter from his wife, though, and in it was conveyed the information that my brother would be here Saturday. The letter was dated at Charlotte, N. Y., which is a little suburb of Rochester. It has been the custom of my brother for several years to come home every two years, and the last time he was here was in 1893. We do not expect that he will be able to stay more than over Sunday this time."

Black Renominated Unanimously.

CRAWFORDSVILLE, Ga., Aug. 15.—The convention of Democrats of the Tenth Congressional District of Georgia, which met to nominate a candidate to succeed J. C. C. Black, who was elected in the last election and who resigned on account of the charge of alleged frauds, chose Mr. Black to again represent them against his former opponent, Thomas E. Watson, (Pop.) The convention was enthusiastic and most harmonious in all its workings.

Gilkeson Says No to Quay.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Chairman Gilkeson has replied to the letter of Mr. Quay in which the writer asked him to call a meeting of the Republican State Committee to make up the roll of delegates to the State Convention. Mr. Gilkeson declines to accede to Mr. Quay's request. He says that heretofore the chairman of the committee has made up the roll and he proposes to follow the established usage. This decision will have an injurious effect on Mr. Quay's aspirations to the State chairmanship.

AN ENGINEER FALLS VICTIM TO A SHARK

Sad Accident of a Railroad Men's Excursion to Rhode Island.

From The Boston Globe.

The members of the excursion party of Consolidated Railroad Engineers and Conductors who participated in the annual outing to Noyes Beach, off Watch Hill, Sunday, have every reason to believe that Engineer Charles Beattie of the Old Colony Road was the victim of a man-eating shark.

Once every year the engineers, conductors and trainmen on the Providence Division make a fishing trip, and this year it was decided to accept the invitation of Engineer Butler, who owns the steam yacht Helen May Butler, to go to the south shore of Rhode Island.

The arrangements were completed and at midnight Saturday a special car with forty-two railroad men aboard, attached to the postal express, left Boston for Stonington.

Engineer Beattie was the life of the party. Upon the arrival of the excursionists at Stonington, the Helen May Butler was in waiting and the party boarded her, and she steamed out of the harbor toward the fishing grounds.

At 5 o'clock in the morning, when about a mile off shore between Quononchontaug life-saving station and Noyes Point, the yacht came to a stop and a couple of yawls were put overboard. A small one was occupied by Engineers Beattie and Andrew Taft.

Engineer Beattie proposed to take a swim. He dived from the small boat and swam away. He was watched by Engineer Taft, who suddenly saw a strange expression come over Beattie's face. He threw an oar to him, and then jumped into the water to render assistance.

Beattie caught one side of the oar and Taft the other. Taft tried to pull his comrade to the yawl, only to find that there was something drawing him beneath the water.

After Beattie sank once he never reappeared, and though Taft dived, he could get no trace of him. It was with difficulty that Taft was rescued from drowning.

It is believed that Beattie was caught by the foot by one of the great school of sharks now running in the Sound and in Narragansett Bay, a four-hundred-pounder being captured Tuesday morning at Sabins Point.

Beattie was twenty-six years old, and for two years had held the position of engineer. He was probably the youngest engineer of a locomotive in Boston. He was a Southerner by birth, and, with his father and mother, came North a few years ago and settled in Boston. His father died, and since that time he has cared for his mother. He was single, and a member of the Odd Fellows and railroad associations, in good standing. He lived at Roxbury, Mass., with his widowed mother.

It Induces Sleep.
Horsford's Acid Phosphate.
Dr. S. T. Lineaweaver, Lebanon, Penn., says: "It induces a quick sleep, and promotes digestion."

TO PREPARE FOR THE PRIMARIES

Republican County Committee Will Meet To-night—Mr. Lauterbach for a "Straight" Ticket.

The Republican County Committee will meet to-night to issue the call for the primaries. It is not at all probable that any action will be taken on the excise question. Some of the members of the committee would like very much to get into a discussion on the advisability of running a straight Republican ticket, but they most likely will not call it up to-night. Chairman Lauterbach of the committee is evidently a straight-ticket man, for this year, for he said yesterday:

"It might be well for the Republicans to unite with the other organizations or factions on judicial candidates, but, under no circumstances, do I favor another Committee of Seventy fusion ticket. When the Good Government clubs announced a few days ago that they proposed to run an independent ticket of their own, I said, 'Let them go ahead. Let them stand up and be counted.' I do not think that a blanket combination is necessary to carry the next election. The people are ready for another tiger hunt, and they will not rest until the beast is run to death. This city can obtain good government through the Republican Party, as all good citizens know, and they will vote as they think. A straight ticket is sure to win."

Commissioner of Public Works Brookfield does not agree with Mr. Lauterbach. Mr. Brookfield said yesterday:

"If a straight ticket is nominated by the Republicans in this city, it will mean the continued supremacy of Tammany Hall. A union ticket, on the other hand, would mean a victory for our side—victory just as sure as I'm alive. That is all I care to say for the present."

TWO FISHERMEN FIGHT A DEVILFISH

They Managed to Kill Him at Last, but It Was Hard Work.

From The San Francisco Examiner.

The Giglio brothers, who own the fishing boat Salvator, had a lively tussle with a big devilfish off the Farallone Islands last Tuesday. They crippled the monster at last and stuck him with a knife. Now what is left of him is hanging in front of the fish market on Merchant Street.

He is a particularly bad-looking specimen of a bad family of devilfishes, and measures within a few inches of thirteen feet on the longest of his eight cruel-looking tantacles. The under side of those long, tenacious strips are dotted as full as they can be of vicious mouths, each fully an inch in diameter. Whenever Mr. Devilfish clasps one of those long, clinging tentacles to anything, and sets the mouths to sucking, that particular thing is in a way to go wherever Mr. Devilfish minds. Joe Giglio might have been at the bottom of the sea now, a banquet dish for the devilfish in question, if a lucky stab by his brother, Bart Giglio, had not laid out the monster.

The two men were fishing for rock cod off the Farallone Islands last Tuesday, when Giglio felt a tremendous strain on his line. The line was a stout cord, armed with big hooks, and he knew that it would hold almost anything short of a whale. He didn't have devilfish in mind, though. His idea was that he might have hooked some big fish that would prove a prize in the fish market.

So Giglio lay back, braced himself, and met the strain. He shouted for Bart to help him. Bart knew that something big was on the other end of the line, and he braced himself behind his brother. Then they laid to it, devilfish at one end and Giglio brothers at the other, each side wondering what kind of a creature was making such a desperate fight at the other end.

Inch by inch the Giglio brothers hauled in the line. At last the waving tentacles shot through the water and the fishermen knew they had hooked something they didn't want. They pitched the line away and tried to escape, but it was too late. The angry devilfish clapped a six-foot feeler over the side of the boat, and in two seconds the men were fighting for their lives.

The Giglios knew that their only hope was to stun the creature. One grabbed an oar and the other a hatchet, and, keeping out of the reach of the long tentacles, they watched for an opportunity to get in a smashing blow. Bart Giglio, with his hatchet, struck off a section of the tentacle nearest him, but that didn't do much good. There were plenty more tentacles and plenty of fight in possession of the fish.

All the while the boat was rocking at a furious rate. For a time it looked as if the waves might help the devilfish in his efforts to either upset the boat or clamber into it.

For the first few minutes in the rowdy strife the devilfish had it pretty much his own way, for the men found that they had their hands full in trying to keep their places in the boat. Joe Giglio thought so, certainly, for a lurch of the boat sent him rolling head first right past the blazing eye of the enraged fish.

A tentacle shot around him, and the next moment he was tangled up in three of the monster's hideous defenders and fighting the hardest fight he ever fought in his life. It might have gone hard with him but for his brother.

While the devilfish was busy getting a good grip on the chest and neck of Joe Giglio and a satisfactory purchase on the boat, Bart Giglio picked up a short club and managed to put in a smashing blow on the head of their foe. That didn't do much good, and he looked about for the hatchet to cut the gripping tentacles from around his brother.

"The knife, Bart—the knife!" shouted Joe. "Stick him with your knife."

Bart wanted to slash off the tentacles, but Joe, fighting hard against them, still had breath enough left to tell Bart to cut into the throat.

But the fish didn't intend to let a fisherman stick him in the throat with impunity. When Bart made a plunge a swinging arm shaved his body so closely that he barely escaped being caught as Joe had been.

Bart picked up the club again, and, after several attempts, managed to get in several blows on the creature's head. That dazed it, so that for a moment the tentacles moved aimlessly. Bart saw his chance and plunged his knife deep into the soft pulp of the creature's neck.

That settled the fight. Gradually the feelers relaxed, and Joe Giglio, blowing for breath, got up and stretched himself to see if he was all right.

They pulled their dead foe into the vessel and set sail for the city. Several epicures in the devilfish line saw the limp creature and promptly bought some of the tentacles. There are those who say an arm of a devilfish boiled or properly fried in oil is a very tasty dish. The Giglios say that may be so, and that certainly they prefer to have their devilfish boiled hard, rather than climbing over the side of their boat with fight in his eye.

NEW ISSUE IN CANARSIE RAILROAD WAR

Peter Vanderveer Finds He Has Land That Both Companies Want.

Since the railroad war between the Brooklyn, Rockaway and Canarsie Railroad Company and the Nassau Electric Railroad Company has been on over the right to use certain property at Canarsie, Peter Vanderveer has suddenly discovered that he owns some very valuable property.

Land values at Canarsie have taken a boom within the last month, and now Mr. Vanderveer, in going over his old papers, finds that he owns a mile of water front. The deed of conveyance is dated April 3, 1794, and the parties to the conveyance are Abraham Voorhees, Rene Hegeman, and William Kouwenhoven, as Trustees of the Town of Flatbush, to John Vanderveer.

The property is bounded northerly by the course of the ditch, being the patent line between the towns of Flatbush and Flatlands; easterly by the mouth of Dominicus Vanderveer Creek, southeasterly by Jamaica Bay, and southerly by the south side of the main creek, which empties into the bay from the meadow of Peter Wyckoff.

The property covers an area of five acres and has a water front of a mile in length. Both Harry H. Adams, for the Brooklyn, Rockaway and Canarsie Road, and the Nassau Electric Road now want to purchase the land. It is said that if the Nassau Company gets it, it will put up a hotel and make extensive improvements.

Election Lists Filed.

Ex-Senator Plunkett filed at the Bureau of Elections shortly after 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon the Democratic lists of persons qualified to be election officers to serve at the coming election.

The lists contain the names of 5,564 persons for appointment as Inspectors of Election, poll clerks, and ballot clerks. They are all Tammany men, which organization is entitled to 2,782 Inspectors of Election, 1,391 poll clerks, and 1,391 ballot clerks.

G. R. Manchester, Assistant Secretary of the Republican County Committee, filed the application blanks for the Republican officers of election last night.

SILVER CONFERENCE ENDS

Plans Laid for a National Organization of Democrats.

AN ATTEMPT TO SWALLOW THE PARTY

Efforts Will Be Made to Secure a Free Coinage Platform and Candidate—Sixteen to One Resolutions.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The conference of free-silver Democrats ended to-day without having accomplished results half so important as its friends had expected. A plan of organization was adopted and an address issued.

It was said of the Memphis Free Silver Convention that the Populists captured it, and that out-and-out Democrats could not get an opportunity to be heard. This was the reason advanced for calling the conference of free-silver Democrats in this city, which came to an end to-day. It has been the boast of Senators Harris and Jones, whose ideas dominated this conference, that it was essentially Democratic. How these gentlemen can reconcile this statement with the address and resolutions adopted to-day is a question which is likely to worry them in the future.

A more Populistic declaration than the one put forth by this conference has not been presented to the country since the palmy days of the Kansas calamity howlers. There is not the faintest trace of originality in the address. The Populist theory has been followed closely, but the rhetoric is not up to the Populist standard. Politicians who have read the address say that much better expressions on the same subject have been heard in the halls of Congress in the last two years. The reference to the "crime of 1873" is tame, indeed, compared with what Senator Stewart has said, and is prepared to repeat on demand, on this interesting topic. The proceedings to-day bore out conclusively what already had been said in these dispatches, that the conference would prove to be but a vent for disappointed politicians and silver zealots.

The speechcs to-day were vindictive rather than interesting or instructive. Democrats at large will estimate at its true worth advice offered by enemies of an Administration which has done so much in the last six months to restore the public credit and brighten the prospect for a Democratic victory next year. The triumvirate at the head of this conference has not yet named the National Committee, which is to look out for the interests of silver. From present indications a reward offered six months hence for information bearing upon the whereabouts of this committee would remain unpaid.

The address prepared by the Committee on Resolutions and read by Gov. Stone of Missouri is as follows:

At a conference between a number of Democrats from different States who attended the nonpartisan convention recently assembled at Memphis, Tenn., for the purpose of promoting the cause of free silver coinage, (which conference was held after the adjournment of the convention,) a committee consisting of Senators Jones of Arkansas, Turpie of Indiana, and Harris of Tennessee, was appointed and authorized to invite representative Democrats from the several States to meet them at Washington for consultation, with the view of securing co-operation and concert of action among those Democrats throughout the Union who believe in adhering to the cardinal Democratic policy of actual bimetallism, and who are opposed to committing the party to the plutocratic Republican doctrine of gold monometallism. The conference is the result of the action then taken. This is purely a voluntary assemblage, and, therefore, does not assume to speak with party authority.

Disclaiming all right to bind any person by our utterances, but profoundly conscious that the Democratic Party to-day confronts a crisis, the most momentous in its history and fraught with far-reaching peril to the people and the country, we are assembled as individual Democrats to take counsel together for the unselfish purpose of inaugurating and promoting a thorough and systematic organization of the Democratic masses, so that they may go forward as one man with a definite purpose to rescue the old party founded by Thomas Jefferson from plutocratic domination.

Therefore, with this object in view this convention of American Democrats, composed of representatives from twenty-two of the leading States of the Union, make the following declaration on the monetary question, which has been forced into the leading place among the issues of to-day:

The Federal Constitution names silver and gold together as the money metal of the United States. The first coinage law passed by Congress under the Constitution made the silver dollar the unit of value and admitted gold to free coinage at a ratio measured by the silver dollar unit.

From the beginning of the Government, following a policy formulated by Thomas Jefferson and firmly established by Jackson, the Democratic Party has been the party of bimetallism, favoring the free coinage of both silver and gold at the National mints, and opposed to farming out to banking corporations the Government's sovereign power of issuing and controlling the money of the people.

The act of 1873, demonetizing silver, was surreptitiously passed, without the approval or knowledge of the American people, and from the time when the effect of this act in fastening upon this country the single gold standard was understood the Democratic Party has consistently and persistently urged that the grievous wrong be righted. Failure to accomplish this result has resulted in the steady appreciation of gold and a corresponding fall in the price of commodities produced by the people; a heavy increase in the burden of all debts, public and private; the prostration of the money-lending class; paralysis of industry and the impoverishment of the people, and unexampled distress in all gold-standard countries. Experience has shown that, while under the single gold standard there may be an occasional revival of business activity, accompanied by enhanced prices of a limited number of commodities, such revival is due to artificial and temporary causes, and cannot permanently alleviate the sufferings due to the falling of prices brought about by the appreciation of gold and the inadequate supply of primary or redemption money.

The rights of the American people, the interest of American labor, and the prosperity of American industry have a higher claim to the consideration of the people's lawmakers than the greed of foreign creditors, or the avaricious demands made by "idle holders of idle capital." The right to regulate its own monetary system in the interests of its own people is a right which no free government can barter, sell, or surrender. This reserved right is a part of every bond, of every contract, and of every obligation. No creditor or claimant can assert as a right that can take precedence over a nation's obligations to promote the welfare of the masses of its own people. This is a debt higher and more binding than all other debts, and it is not only dishonest but unreasonable to ignore.

The land and its products are the basis of all development and prosperity. The productive capacity of a country must be the basis of its credit. In opposing the policy of contraction, which must inevitably further depreciate the value of land and its products, we are the supporters of property rights and of credit, and stand between the homes and estates of the people and the red flag of the auctioneer.

The policy of gold monometallism has been characterized by repeated and disastrous financial panics. The farmers have found their prosperity and independence constantly waning under its blighting influence. Manufacturers are interested to oppose it, for they find the prices of sale falling below the cost of production. Merchants should oppose it, for, with falling prices, they are often compelled to sell for less than they pay for manufactured goods. Neither manufacturer nor merchant can prosper unless the mass of consumers realize such prices for their products and labor as to supply themselves liberally with the necessities and luxuries of life; nor can the wage-earner prosper, for, under depressed conditions, there is less and less competition for his labor.

The Democratic Party is the traditional friend and champion of bimetallism. Its strength and power and popularity have been largely built upon its steadfast opposition to the demonetization of silver, and its record of unwearied effort to restore it to its historic place as a full money metal equal with gold. The effort at this late day to make it, par excellence, the champion of gold monometallism, the enemy of the policy it has upheld, and the defender of the crime it has denounced, is an effort to dishonor its record, its promises, and its principles. The moment the Democratic Party is forced into this position it heaps obloquy on its own past, and gives to its great adversary with glory and honor.

Duty to the people requires that the party of the people continue the battle for bimetallism until its efforts are crowned with success; therefore, be it

Resolved, That the Democratic Party, in National Convention assembled, should demand the free and unlimited coinage of silver and gold into money or redemption money at the ratio of 16 to 1, without waiting for the action or approval of any other nation.

Resolved, That it should declare its irrevocable opposition to the substitution for a metallic money of a panic-breeding, corporation-credit currency, based on a single metal, the supply of which is so limited that it can be cornered at any time by a few banking institutions in Europe and America.

Resolved, That it should declare its opposition to the policy and practice of surrendering to the holders of the obligations of the United States the option reserved by the law to the Government of redeeming such obligations in either silver coin or gold coin.

Resolved, That it should declare its opposition to the issuing of interest-bearing bonds of the United States in time of peace, and especially to placing the Treasury of the Government under the control of any syndicate of bankers and the issuance of bonds to be sold by them at an enormous profit for the purpose of supplying the Federal Treasury with gold to maintain the policy of gold monometallism.

With a view of securing the adherence to a readoption of the Democratic financial policy above set forth by the Democratic National Convention to be assembled in 1896, and of the nomination of a candidate for the Presidency well known to be in hearty sympathy therewith, we hereby pledge our mutual co-operation, and urgently recommend to our Democratic brethren in all the States to at once begin and vigorously and systematically prosecute the work of a thorough organization, and to this end the adoption of the plan of organization herewith submitted is recommended.

Plan of Organization.

The plan of organization recommended by the committee was outlined to the conference as follows:

Believing that a large majority of the Democratic voters of the United States are in harmony with the sentiments expressed in the foregoing address, and knowing that a full and free expression of their views can only be ascertained and made effective through proper organized efforts, we recommend the following as a plan of organization:

First—There shall be a National Committee of Democrats who are in favor of both gold and silver as the money of the Constitution, which shall be composed of one Democrat from each State, and the Executive Committee, hereinafter provided for.

Second—That until otherwise ordered by the National Committee, Senators Harris of Tennessee, Jones of Arkansas, Turpie of Indiana, and W. J. Stone of Missouri, and W. R. Henrichsen of Illinois, be and hereby are constituted the Executive Committee, and shall have full power and authority, and it shall be their duty, at as early a day as possible, to appoint the members of the National Committee herein provided for, and to fill vacancies in the same.

Third—That said National Committee shall have full control and direction of the patriotic effort of the bimetallic Democracy of the nation to secure, in the next Democratic Convention, the maintenance of the time-honored principles and policies of the Democratic Party; and when the National Committee herein provided for is not in session the Executive Committee shall have all the authority and discharge all the duties hereby conferred upon the National Committee.

Fourth—It shall be the duty of the member of the National Committee for each State, immediately after his appointment, to take such steps as he may deem best to organize the bimetallic forces of his State; and it is earnestly recommended that in each county and election precinct of each State bimetallic Democratic clubs be organized; and for this purpose he may appoint such committees and canvassers as he may deem best.

Fifth—That, fully realizing the fact that this nor any other plan of organization can be successful without the hearty co-operation of the voters themselves, we urge upon every voter in every State in the Union who is in sympathy with this movement, and who wishes to restore permanent prosperity to his home and country, to lend his aid and influence to perfecting this organization, and that each of them shall enroll himself in such club.

The plan was unanimously approved.

After the adjournment of the conference the Executive Committee provided for in the plan of organization held held a two hours' session, which means of obtaining an efficient National Committee were fully discussed. It was finally decided to divide the country into sections and to give each member of the Executive Committee a section in which to correspond, with a view to getting the best men to advance the cause outlined by the convention. It was found necessary to take this step as all the States were not represented at the conference, and the delegates of many of those represented did not wish to name men for the National Committee before consulting their friends at home.

The Executive Committee before separating named the following members of the National Committee: Ex-Senator Walsh of Augusta, Ga.; J. H. Dennis of Reno, Nev.; C. S. Thomas of Colorado, G. Amslee of Idaho, J. H. Head of Nashville, Tenn.; and C. Armstrong of Arkansas.

A SILVER HARANGUE BY SIBLEY.

He Compares John Sherman with Judas Iscariot.

CARY, N. C., Aug. 15.—J. C. Sibley of Pennsylvania talked on silver to-day to about 2,000 persons. "We have nine million votes," he said, "but partisanship weakens our forces. We must win in 1896 or we never will win. If we fail then the future offers only repudiation or revolution."

Mr. Sibley seemed to have a strong feeling against both Secretary Carlisle and Senator Sherman. He became very much excited when he talked about Mr. Sherman. In the course of his remarks he said:

When the genius of all evil shall call from the vasty deep the spirits of the traitors and agents of disaster among mankind to pass in grand review, there will be among them Judas Iscariot, Benedict Arnold, and John Sherman. What shall be their plea?

Judas Iscariot will be able to say: "I had the grace to return to the corruptionists the price of my treachery; I had the action to expiate my crime by going out and hanging myself." And the others will have a plea of like character, but none can be offered by John

GREAT RUSH TO NEWPORT

All the Hotels Full of Guests, and the Cottages Likewise.

DANCE AT MRS. H. MORTIMER BROOKS'S

Preceded by a Dinner to Ninety Guests Served Out of Doors—An Informal and Very Enjoyable Affair.

NEWPORT, Aug. 15.—Newport to-night is crowded with visitors. At some of the cottages there are as many as a dozen guests, and none is without at least one visitor. The hotels are filled, and still every train is bringing additional people.

Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks gave a dance at her villa to-night. It was not a ball, no efforts being made to make it such. It was only a small dance, but it was a dance of delightful details. Dinner was served at 8:30 to ninety guests, chiefly young people, who sat at small tables placed on a temporary extension of the piazza. This novel open-air dining hall was illuminated in a brilliant way with scores of paper lanterns in clusters. Each table bore a centrepiece of American Beauty roses. A hundred persons joined the dinner guests at 10 o'clock, and several hours of general dancing in an informal way followed in the grand saloon of the villa, the permanent decoration of which is white and gold.

Among those invited were the Misses Whitehouse, Harry Whitehouse, J. C. Gray, Jr., H. G. Gray, Miss Fair, Miss Post, Mrs. Hermann Oelrichs, Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt, Miss Evelyn Burden, Townsend Burden, Jr., Ellis Hoffman, Miss Hoffman, Miss Clapp, James A. Stillman, Miss Stillman, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt, Miss Mabel Gerry, the Misses Morton, F. S. Polk, Mr. and Mrs. Suffern Tailer, Worthington Whitehouse, Miss Elsie Clews, Harry Clews, Jr., William Cutting, Jr., Center Hitchcock, Lord Westmeath, Miss Anna Sands, Mrs. Borden Harriman, Mrs. Cooper Hewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Perry Tiffany, Miss Taylor, Moses Taylor, H. R. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Foxhall Keene, Eugene Higgins, J. D. R. Baldwin, Miss Cushing, Miss Louisa Cushing, Grafton Cushing, Miss Havemeyer, Mrs. N. D. Clapp, Mr. and Mrs. S. Whitney Warren, Mr. and Mrs. Edward R. Wharton, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, and Miss Mamie Winthrop.

W. K. D. C. Potter, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Potter, Miss Tiffany, Mr. and Mrs. Hollis Hunnewell, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Sherman, Miss Sherman, Mr. and Mrs. James L. Kernochan, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Hitchcock, Miss Gammel, Miss Wilson, R. E. Wilson, Jr., Miss Pemeroy, Hamilton Cary, Winthrop Rutherford, Mr. and Mrs. Harper, Pennington; Elliot Gregory, Miss Preston, H. J. O. Berine, Miss Brice, Miss Katie Brice, Mrs. Calvin S. Brice, Stewart M. Brice, Miss Josephine Johnson, Mrs. Stuyvesant Fish, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliot, Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, James J. Van Alen, Col. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, Mrs. A. Ladenburg, Mr. and Mrs. Elisha Dyer, Jr., Miss Bonaparte, A. O. Bax-Ironside.

Tuesday's arrivals at the cottages included ex-Senator George F. Edmunds of Vermont, who has taken the Arnold cottage, Rhode Island Avenue; Dr. and Mrs. W. Seward Webb, who are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry Sloane, who have the Eldredge cottage, at Ochre Point.

Other arrivals to-day were W. E. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Ely, Langdon Ewing, A. V. W. Vanrechten, Howard Mansfield, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McCarthy, Mrs. William Denison Hatch, New-York; Mrs. James Gardner, Miss M. J. Gardner, Augusta; George H. Doar, Jr., St. Louis; Dr. and Mrs. T. D. Mills, Mr. and Mrs. D. H. Bailey, Middletown, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Craddock, Port Jervis, N. Y.; Mrs. J. L. Damon, George T. Houghton, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hall, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Lovett, Mrs. J. J. Patingill, Robert Everett, W. A. Wilder, C. A. Shadwise, N. L. Moore, Miss M. E. Hill, Miss J. D. Berry, Mr. and Mrs. G. T. Phillips, Mr. and Mrs. James G. Marshall, Miss Cohen, Miss Emita Ryan, East Orange; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Owen, Henry Jameson, Miss Mary Hicks, Indianapolis; Mr. and Mrs. Caleb J. Melvin, Col. and Mrs. L. H. Smith.

Miss M. G. Smith, Miss D. E. Smith, Wilfred Patterson, Dr. and Mrs. J. William Pancoast, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Clay, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. Charles Palmer, Detroit; Mrs. E. A. Levelle, Covington, Ind.; Mr. and Mrs. Henry Bradley, George M. Sharpe, Baltimore; Charles H. Smith, C. H. Smith, Jr., Providence; J. H. W. Sheeter, Rochester; P. H. Thomas, Miss F. W. Thomas, Peabody, Mass.; Mrs. A. S. Baker, Miss G. S. Baker, Brookline, Mass.; Miss Henrietta Richards, New-London; Mrs. A. S. Hodgdon, Miss J. H. Kimball, Miss Kimball, Bradford, Mass.; Charles Miller, Waterbury; Mrs. Fred Straus, Miss A. Straus, Miss Straus, Newark; J. S. L'Amoreaux, Mr. and Mrs. Max Williams, Ballston Spa; William H. Delacey, Washington; Mrs. W. E. Smith, Greenwich, Conn.

The Misses Morton, daughters of Gov. Morton, are guests of Mrs. Cornelius Vanderbilt.

Ronald McLean of the British Embassy arrived to-day, and is registered at the Casino. Mrs. Victor Sorchan gave a picnic for thirty in the country to-day. James V. Parker Mrs. Brockholst Cutting, Miss Mason, Miss Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, and Mrs. Henry Clews gave cottage entertainments to-day and this evening. Mrs. William Astor has sent out cards for a dinner company Monday night.

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut included William G. Foulke, Germantown; John W. Mohr, H. G. Utley, New-York; Mrs. Valentine Marsh, Miss Marsh, Yonkers; J. D. E. Jones, Edmund J. Gorman, Providence; J. W. Hoff, Mrs. J. Gilerson, Newark; Miss Mabel Gilerson, Miss Anna Gilerson, Brooklyn

BAR HARBOR.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 15.—The annual bachelors' ball was given this evening at the Kebo Valley Club. It was a most enjoyable affair. The clubhouse was decorated artistically with hanging Oriental rugs, draperies, and placques. From the long windows floated silk gauzes, and the staircases were crowded with broad-leafed rubber plants. The veranda was arranged beautifully so as to represent a Japanese scene and afford an agreeable breathing place after the crush of the ballroom.

The ballroom was hung with pink satin. From a large ball of pink roses in the centre of the ceiling, long festoons of hanging evergreens interlaced. At intervals along the walls bunches of hydrangea were daintily grouped, and intertwining were pink satin ribbons. The stage was a huge bank of palms, tropical plants, and acacias, behind which the orchestra was hidden. A supper was served in all parts of the clubhouse. The cotillion was led by Mr. Charles T. Garland.

The success of the affair was due largely to the energetic management of the committee composed of Hall Whitaker Paul, Edward S. Hall, Valentine G. Hall, Llewellen Barry, and R. P. Bowler. The Reception Committee consisted of Mrs. Potter Palmer, Mrs. Alfred C. Harrison, Mrs. George Pendleton Bowler, Lewellen Barry, Robert Pendleton Bowler, Henry Withington Bull, Thomas J. Bush, William Fuller, James Gerard, Jr., Charles Fuller Garland, Edward Ludlow Hall, Valentine Gill Hall, Joseph Harriman, William H. Harr, Arthur Kemp, William Lambeer, William Letteauer, Peter Marie, Chester J. McCoy, George McFadden, Horace Palmer, Nathaniel Claude Reynal, Edgar T. Scott, J. G. Phelps Stokes, Harry Whitney, and J. H. Worrell.

Among those present were Miss Nickolas, Mr. Von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. Berger, Mrs. Emmons Blaine, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Blair, Miss Lawrence, Miss Woodworth, Mr. and Mrs. Townsend, Miss Tyson, Miss Morris, Mrs. J. M. Waterbury, Jr., Lawrence Waterbury, Mr. and Mrs. McCaulley, Peter Marie, Mrs. William Goddard, Mr. Goddard, Miss Reynal, Mr. Reynal, Mr. Anderson, Mr. Colby, V. G. Hall, E. Hall, the Misses Hall, Miss Barney, Miss Neeser, Miss May Neeser, Rudolph Neeser, John Neeser, Dr. and Mrs. Henry C. Chapman, Dr. S. Weir Mitchell, Raymond Le Ghait, Mr. and Mrs. R. Hall McCormick, Julian Gerard, Mr. Gerard, Jr., Mrs. Arthur Caton, Miss Buckley, Mr. Newbold, Mr. Hecksher, Miss Maud E. Thompson, Miss Jean Struthers, Bishop and Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, the Misses Stokes, James G. Blaine, Miss Maud Hall, John Sherman Hoyt, Ralph Pulitzer, Miss Juilliard.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, Mrs. George Hinkle, Mrs. George Kemp, Miss Kemp, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Clifford Barney, Miss Barney, Mavroyeni Bey, John Codman, Bronson Winthrop, Theodore Cooper, Mr. and Mrs. Fred Gebhard, Miss Thompson, John McCoy, Joseph Harriman, Mrs. Herbert Harriman, Mrs. Henry Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Mr. and Mrs. Potter Palmer, Honoré Palmer, Mrs. Fred Grant, Miss Julia Grant, Miss Florence Worden, Miss Knowlton, Miss Madeline Knowlton, Edgar Scott, Alfred Le Ghait, Miss Belknap, Count Szechenyi, and Baron and Baroness Hengelmuller.

Mrs. Potter Palmer gave a large dinner party this evening at the Kebo Valley Club. The decorations consisted of a centrepiece of pink asters, with a border of maidenhair ferns. Among those present were Miss Julia Dent Grant, Miss Field, Miss Cuttler, Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Goodrich, Miss Knowlton, Miss Maria Mitchell, Miss Natalie Barney, Miss Morris, Mr. Hall, Mr. Kemp, Mr. Barry, Mr. Laimbeer, Mr. Moss, Honoré Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Mr. Sherman, and Potter Palmer.

A. Hoyt gave a luncheon to-day at the Kebo Club. The table was decorated daintily with wild flowers. The guests were Mrs. William Lawrence Green, Miss Susie Sturgis, Miss Sard, Mr. and Mrs. George Mairs, Joseph Harriman, and William Lawrence Green.

Mrs. Charles T. Colby of New-York gave a swell dinner here to-night. There were twenty guests, most of whom were New-Yorkers. The table was decorated beautifully with ferns and pink and white sweet peas. Rubber plants were ranged along the walls. Among the guests were the Misses Andrews, Mr. and Mrs. Pike, Charles Pike, Mr. and Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Miss Edith Rockefeller, Harold McCormick, Everett Colby, Howard A. Colby, Charles T. Colby, and Mr. Anderson.

William K. Vanderbilt gave a farewell dinner on board the Vallant this evening. Sixteen were at the table. Among those present were Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister; Alfred Le Ghait, the Belgian Minister; Mrs. R. H. Townsend, the Misses Bend, Mrs. Bend, Mrs. Lawrence, Mr. Gurnee, the Misses Sturgis, Miss Knowlton, Louis Webb, and Mr. and Mrs. Fred Mason.

The arrivals to-day were: Miss Bessie Chadwick, Boston; J. S. Sugust, Washington; Robert S. Stockton, James B. Townsend, New-York; Mrs. Watson, New-York; S. S. Boardman, Mrs. G. P. Wiswell, F. C. Powers, Mrs. Edah Cheney, Jamaica; Miss S. W. Wingate, New-York; Miss Elizabeth Livingston, New-York; Abbott Dow, Miss Cornelia Dow, Miss Caroline Dow, Brooklyn; Mrs. George B. Post, Miss Alice Post, J. Owen Post, Mr. and Mrs. D. R. Crossman, Mrs. Louis Colford Jones, John Hubbard, New-York, Charles Hayden, Boston; George Middleton, Henry S. Buck, John M. Kimball, H. H. Stanton, G. Protz, New-York; Prof. A. Wisner, Mrs. C. C. Dutton, Hartford; Frank G. Goodworth, John R. Read, Miss Helen Read, Philadelphia.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Pratt, Philadelphia; A. M. Leonard, Miss Adams, Mrs. Rice, Miss Lois Hallenback, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Ackley, Boston, A. H. Porter, Charles Brown, H. S. Hooker, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. William Goddard, Miss Goddard, Boston, Jere Cresse, Philadelphia; T. Wren, Providence; S. S. Wild, D. H. Staunton, C. C. Hodgman, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Van Roden, Mr. Frank Van Roden, Jr., Miss Van Roden, Philadelphia; Mr. Gillette, Savannah; Miss Mary Kelly, Miss Emily Ransom, N. Gowan, J. A. Hendric, Boston; Emory Haurs, New-York; F. H. Jewell, Perry D. Hazleton, Miss H. E. Whittier, A. R. Whittier, E. S. Brown, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Walker, Warren, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. F. J. Clark, Farmington; M. J. MacMillan, Miss S. L. MacMillan, Miss W. H. MacMillan, Pittsburg; W. C. Thomas, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Nisbet, William B. Nesbit, Yonkers; Mrs. W. G. Wood, Charles R. Treat, and Mrs. Treat, New-York.

LENOX

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 15.—Henry A. Barclay and family, who have been spending the last few weeks at Bar Harbor, will return to Bonnie Brae to-morrow. Mr. Barclay has some fine horses with him this year, and will have out his four-in-hand frequently. Mrs. Barclay will give a large dance Sept. 6.

It is understood here that the members of the Stokes family will go directly to Murray Bay, Canada, from Bar Harbor, to attend the wedding of I. N. P. Stokes and Miss Minturn on the 21st, and from there will return to Lenox.

The bridal couple will go to the Adirondacks and spend a few weeks at Mr. Stokes's shooting box. They then will come to Shadow Brook, where a round of entertainments will be given for them.

Robert Stuyvesant and family arrived yesterday, and will remain for the rest of the season.

Mrs. R. T. Bishop, Sidney Bishop, and Miss C. L. Bishop of Bridgeport arrived in Lenox to-day. They will remain here for some time, while they make driving trips through the surrounding country.

Mrs. S. E. Whitney of Brooklyn, Miss Hewtell, Miss H. E. Hewtell of East Rockaway, and Mrs. Henry Hertz of Hempstead, who are making a trip through the county, arrived in Lenox to-day. Another driving party in Lenox to-day was that of A. E. Penfield and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Sutton of Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. John L. Heaton of New-York arrived to-day for a short visit.

Mrs. William D. Sloane is expected at Elm Court in a day or two, accompanied by her mother, Mrs. William H. Vanderbilt.

Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Gibney of New-York and Mrs. Edward P. Taft of Providence arrived in Lenox to-day.

The day has been pleasant, with the mercury at 76°, and there has been a regular round of outdoor sports.

SARATOGA.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The Presbyterian 100-mile trip through Lake Champlain to-day was enjoyed by several hundred persons, including many Summer visitors.

The Great Council of the Improved Order of Red Men of the State has voted to meet here Aug. 12, 1896.

A distinguished company was present this afternoon at Yaddo, the Summer home of Mr. and Mrs. Spencer Trask of New-York City, where a song and music recital was given by Frank Hunter Potter, brother of Bishop Potter. Mr. Potter was assisted by Dr. Jeffreys of New-York.

Excursionists from Haverstraw and Syracuse were in town to-day.

A cake walk for the benefit of the Saratoga Home for Children attracted an immense audience to the Convention Hall to-night. A dozen prizes were awarded.

The guests of one of the hotels indulged in an old-fashioned spelling match. The winners were C. S. Connell of Brooklyn, J. W. Beebe of Somerville, the Rev. Joseph F. Gaylord of Barre, Mass., and Prof. J. S. Barrett of Cambridge, Mass.

Beach Southgate of Chicago was thrown from a bicycle yesterday and injured.

The Empire Association of Deaf-Mutes, of which the Rev. C. O. Dantzer of Buffalo is President, met in annual session in the Bethesda Parish House this morning. There were about fifty members present, and the proceedings were conducted in the sign language. The morning and afternoon were devoted to business. There was a service this evening in the Bethesda Episcopal Church, the sermon being preached by the Rev. A. W. Mann of Cleveland, Ohio.

Among the late arrivals from New-York City are H. Casperfield, I. R. Graff, S. Steinway, Miss Clark, A. Viet, Mr. and Mrs. J. Richardson, Mr. and Mrs. G. O. Ferguson, C. S. Webb, J. S. Ullman, E. Cottrell, Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Winters, C. Kilmer, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Clark, E. Bungl, Mr. and Mrs. S. V. R. Cruger, T. L. Loring, E. J. Young, Jr.; Mrs. W. R. Falks, J. T. Silver, J. Liverman, S. Lobitz, E. R. Carroll, Miss C. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. W. M. Murphy, G. Whittemore, Jr.; Miss K. M. Meehan, A. R. Connor, the Misses Hills, W. Graham, S. Wagner, R. D. Darling, D. J. Dunnat, Mr. and Mrs. J. Layles, G. H. Halstead, Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore, Mr. and Mrs. J. C. Meehan, Miss J. P. Meehan, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Dick, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Bellows, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Hotchkins, E. W. Rudolph, T. Jennett, J. Gangan, H. G. Smith, P. Darngan, J. Estabrook, E. G. Belknap, T. Green, R. Gibson, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vogel, M. J. Muldoon, J. J. Hart, P. F. Rafferty, A. C. Jahl, J. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. C. P. Wells, G. O. Morris, J. Greene, A. J. Ramsey, J. Fromell, J. G. J. Dorrow. B. J. J. Tallmadge, W. S. Stanley, W. K. Doty, H. A. Collins, J. Isaac, R. Givens, J. O'Dwyer, J. S. Adams, E. J. Deraisins, L. Packner, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Clarke, Mrs. W. J. Maxwell, J. Polard, H. O. Dwyer, A. H. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Fulton, Mr. and Mrs. M. Jacobs, J. H. Livingston, J. H. Kline, W. C. Storey, Miss O'Hara, Mrs. M. S. Wright, Miss C. Muller, E. Corrigan, Miss M. O'Hara, Miss F. Wright.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hershfield, Mrs. R. H. Lane, Florence Lane, F. Isherwood, Miss K. Moore, J. W. Woods, Miss Aaron, R. H. Lane, Mrs. A. H. Isherwood, C. Isherwood, Mr. and Mrs. T. Malone, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Vanloon, Miss S. Aaron, M. Burke, Mrs. Burke, B. Lynch, W. H. Cabot, Mr. and Mrs. W. Limmer, Mrs. Wallenstein, Miss F. Theise, Mrs. H. H. Hartley, Mr. and Mrs. J. McManus, Mr. and Mrs. Olwell, Murray E. Mantes, Mr. and Mrs. P. Lilly, J. Freeman, Mr. and Mrs. G. J. Jiemens, Mrs. Lessuck, J. J. Hecht, F. F. Olwell, F. J. Libman, R. Schart, J. Gleason, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Ferguson, D. Brazil, L. McNespie, Miss A. Pequero, Mrs. J. L. Best, C. P. Terhune, Mrs. W. B. Yale, Mrs. D. W. Kilborne.

From Brooklyn—Miss L. K. Kimbell, Miss E. K. Martin, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Wilson, W. Thompson, Ellen Gray, L. H. Gray, B. Task, Miss H. Fuller, J. Cassidy, Mrs. B. Shreve, Miss Offerman, Mr. and Mrs. A. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Skillman, Mrs. C. Fleichman, Mrs. E. S. McGrath, Mrs. C. Pearsall, Mr. and Mrs. J. McQuery, Mrs. A. D. Carpenter, Mrs. J. Duffy, A. Titus, J. Kelly, Mrs. F. A. Barcelo, Mrs. J. Miller, Miss G. Brady, E. Y. Nolste.

From Baltimore—F. B. Cohn, S. Kann, L. C. Coblens, E. Strouse, Mr. and Mrs. G. M. Upshur.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y., Aug. 15.—After repeated postponements on account of rain, the Wayontha Bicycle Club happened upon delightful weather this afternoon for its annual races. The hotels and boarding houses were decorated with flags and bunting in honor of the occasion, and every one seemed to have the day picked out for a festival. The twenty-five-mile road race was started shortly after dinner from the cross-walk between the Spring House and the Earlington. The whole town gathered to see the send-off, and part of the town went to the track to see the finish. The race was won by A. F. Senn of Whitesborough, who had one minute time allowance, but the time prize was captured by J. H. Gardner of Syracuse, who rode the twenty-five miles in 1:14:17.

George Tunnicliffe was the hero at the track, as he captured three events in good style. C. T. Miner of Binghamton, Frederick Smith of Richfield Springs, and F. W. Palmer of Rome were other winners.

As usual after the bicycle races, Messrs. E. M. Earle & Son gave a full-dress hop in the grand dining room of the Earlington. The hotel was illuminated brilliantly, and the big dining hall was tastefully trimmed with evergreens and bunting. When the doors were thrown open to the dancers the handsome parlors were well filled with elegantly dressed ladies and their escorts, waiting for the orchestra to strike the opening chords.

Among the dancers were Miss Josie Gascoigne, the Misses Mather, Miss Gwendoline Moss, Miss Sauls, Miss Florence Eager, the Misses Haydock, Miss Smith, Mrs. Clarence E. Smith, Miss Lily Anderson, Mrs. Robert L. Crawford, Jr., Miss Beer, Miss Loretta Kenedy, Mrs. W. P. Earle, Mrs. William Winans, Miss Powers, Mrs. Burrill, Miss Lilian Kenedy, and the Misses Thompson. The Reception Committee was H. J. Cutter, G. W. Smith, A. B. Woodward, J. Ditmus, Jr., L. Beer, C. M. Smith, P. E. Preterre, James Gascoine, and P. J. Kenedy. The Floor Committee consisted of Joseph P. Eager, W. H. Dunphy, E. B. Powers, W. R. A. Carley, M. H. Winans, F. J. Ward, R. L. Crawford, Jr., and D. F. Harbaugh.

The ball club went over to Little Falls this afternoon and defeated the nine there 13 to 2.

New-Yorkers arriving at the Spring House to-day were Mrs. George W. Hubbell and Paul Hoyt, at the Earlington are Dr. and Mrs. J. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. C. B. W. Savage, and Mr. Dupegnac and daughter.

LONG BRANCH

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Aug. 15.—The cottagers and hotel guests are enjoying themselves hugely, driving, bicycling, and bathing forming the three principal features that go to make up the day's enjoyment.

Chief Justice Bicke of the Alabama Supreme Court is occupying a cottage in Sea View Avenue, with his family. The Justice will remain till late in the season.

Ambrose W. Barr of Milwaukee, Wis., returned West to-day after a month's visit with relatives.

Baron and Mrs. Von Ossko left to-day for Naples, Italy.

Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Holmes, Westfield, Mass., are guests of Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Morris, Jr.

O. D. Byron, the actor, is erecting a handsome addition to the White cottage, recently purchased by him.

Mr. and Mrs. George R. Kane of Flemington are guests of Mr. and Mrs. H. P. Quick.

Dr. and Mrs. D. M. Barr are entertaining a number of prominent people. The list includes Dr. I. T. Wilson of Quincy, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. Stresenen and son Harry, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. James A. W. Pine, Port Washington, N. Y.; and Mr. and Mrs. Albert Carpenter, Margaretville, N. Y.

Among the latest New-York arrivals are Jack Trumpler and family, Charles Wallack, John C. Calhoun, and Admiral Gilsson.

Judge Bricke gave a dinner party last night at the Hendricks cottage in honor of Admiral Gilsson.

Miss May Westwood, daughter of the Rev. John R. Westwood of Philadelphia, is visiting Mrs. W. H. De Nyse.

The donkey party held at the Atlantic Hotel for the benefit of the Beth-Israel Hospital, 206 East Broadway, New-York City, was very successful. The party was given under the direction of Miss Hattie Goldstein and the Misses Julia and Rose Morris.

John Fox, Jr., and Miss Constance Maud Levien, both of New-York City, were married last night at the Simpson Methodist Episcopal Church parsonage by the Rev. N. J. Wright. The young couple will spend their honeymoon at 50 Chelsea Avenue.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Baron Herman of Germany is at the Cambridge.

—A. G. Vansittart, British Consul at Chicago, is at the Brunswick.

—Nathaniel Paige of Washington, D. C., is at the Astor.

—E. St. John, Vice President of the Seaboard Air Line, is at the Gilsey.

—Ex-Senator Algernon S. Paddock of Nebraska is at the Park Avenue.

—Charles M. Hays, Vice President of the Wabash Railroad Company, and A. H. Glenle of London are at the Holland.

—E. P. Wilbur, Vice President of the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company; Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, and Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin are at the Waldorf.

—Gov. William J. Stone and State Treasurer L. V. Stephens of Missouri, ex-Senator Patrick Walsh of Georgia, Congressman Thomas Settle of North Carolina, J. H. Millard of Omaha, and J. W. Thomas of Nashville are at the Fifth Avenue.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

Charleston, Mo., Aug. 15.—Mrs. R. T. Martin, the wife of a wealthy farmer, kindled a fire in the smokehouse on Tuesday and hanged herself over it. The rope parted, and she fell into the flames and was horribly burned. Her husband was awakened by the explosion of some cartridges which had accidentally got into the fire, but he was too late to save his wife. She was demented.

Philadelphia, Aug. 15.—Capt. Thomas of the steamship Pennsylvania observed an interesting phenomenon on his voyage here from Antwerp. Aug. 9, when the Pennsylvania was about in midocean, Capt. Thomas noticed two black spots on the sun. The day was perfectly clear, and the spots were clearly visible. The spots were also visible on the following day.

Putnam, Conn., Aug. 15.—A double freight train on the New-England Road broke apart one mile west of Pomfret Station at 10 o'clock last night. Ten freight cars were destroyed, and three tramps who were stealing a ride on a flat car loaded with engine driving wheels were killed. Their bodies were badly mangled, and there is no clue to their identity.

Montreal, Aug. 15.—Damare la Framboise, a convict serving a term of fifteen years in the St. Vincent de Paul Penitentiary for robbery, has fallen heir to a fortune by the death of his sweetheart at Holyoke, Mass., who leaves him $25,000. La Framboise has appointed his wife administratrix, and has employed lawyers to look after the property.

St. Louis, Aug. 15.—Alport Andrews last night made a confession that he shot and killed Senator Peter Morrissey, May 13, 1895. Alport Andrews is the husband of Maud Lewis, and was in her house at the time the shots which ended the life of Morrissey were fired. The statement made at the time of the tragedy was that Maud Lewis did the shooting.

Baltimore, Aug. 15.—While temporarily insane to-day Mrs. Bettie North, twenty-seven years old, of 2,114 Cambridge Street, threw her ten-days-old infant son from the third-story window of her home. Then the mother leaped from the window. Both were removed to a hospital, where it is thought they will die from their injuries.

Elmira, N. Y., Aug. 15.—"Pope" Hickok, a veteran of the late war, drew his pension of $75 and got drunk last night. With several boon companions he went to Sunfish Pond, near Troy, Pa., and, while out in the centre of the lake deliberately leaped overboard, and did not rise to the surface. His body has not been recovered.

Alexandria, Va., Aug. 15.—A young man who was struck by a train on the Washington and Southern Railroad and killed yesterday afternoon was identified as T. S. Cotter, son of Policeman Cotter of this city. Young Cotter was a graduate of the Georgetown University, and Captain of the University football team last year.

Summit, N. J., Aug. 15.—Miss Mary McGuire, aged sixty-five, who for thirty-five years was housekeeper for Samuel Sloan, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, was struck by a locomotive attached to the Chatham accommodation train at 10 o'clock this morning and died at noon.

The Consideration of Cost

often prevents thoughtful housekeepers from adopting improvements which they very well know would add to their comfort and save their strength. No such obstacle however, stands in the way of the use of

GOLD DUST

WASHING POWDER

the modern cleaner, which is a blessing to any home. It helps keep house by keeping the house cleaner. It is not only the best preparation of the kind, but it is also by far the cheapest—large packages cost only 25 cents. Get a package to-day. Be sure it is the genuine. Look for the darkey twins—the trade mark of the sole manufacturers—

THE N. K. FAIRBANK COMPANY,

CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA.

EXPORT AND IMPORT STATISTICS

Sixty Per Cent. of the Exports from the United States Taken by the British —Comparative Statements.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Secretary of Agriculture issued to-day a circular on the imports and exports of the United States for 1893 and 1894. It shows that, notwithstanding the depression of business, exports from the United States in 1894 were valued at $889,843,000, against $847,665,194 in 1893. Three-fourths of the total value was in farm products.

Great Britain and Ireland lead all the other countries in volume of trade with the United States. The English-speaking people of Europe bought of the $889,000,000 of American exports $451,000,000 worth, and taking the dependencies all together and as one customer, they took $523,000,000 worth, or nearly 60 per cent. of the whole during 1894.

The United States imported from Great Britain $107,000,000 worth of her products in 1894, or 44 per cent. of the entire imports. And from all of the British possessions, together with the United Kingdom, $178,090,000 worth, more than 27 per cent.

Almost 90 per cent. of the total United States exports were to the United Kingdom and British possessions, Germany, Canada, France, the Netherlands, and Belgium. Of imports, after the first place, held by the United Kingdom and the British possessions, follow Germany, with a valuation of $96,000,000; Spanish West Indies, $82,000,000; Brazil and France, $76,000,000 each, and Canada, $37,000,000.

The Chief of the Bureau of Statistics reports the total values of exports of merchandise from the United States during July, 1895, and during the seven months ended July 31, 1895, as compared with similar exports during the corresponding periods of the preceding year as follows:

	1895.	1894.
July	$56,600,665	$52,614,176
Seven months ended July 31	448,465,860	456,863,637

The imports in July last exceeded the exports by $16,863,780. The excess of imports over exports in July, 1894, was $12,68[illegible]00.

The excess of imports over exports was $21,603,823 during the seven months ended July 31, 1895, and the excess of exports for the corresponding period of the preceding year was $59,187,709.

The exports of gold in July, 1895, exceeded the imports by $3,293,469, and during the seven months ended July 31, 1895, the excess of exports over imports was $12,539,961.

The excess of exports of silver over imports during the seven months ended July 31, 1895, was $23,325,444.

CHARGES AGAINST GEOLOGIST HALL

Secretary Dewey Says There Was Extravagance in the Museum.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 15.—Before Assemblyman Abell's legislative sub-committee, investigating the administration of affairs in the Department of the Regents of the University, Prof. Hall, the State Geologist, testified that he was in no way responsible for the published charges against the Regents or Secretary Melvil Dewey.

Mr. Dewey, on direct examination, gave testimony with a view of explaining the friction which has existed between the Regents and Prof. Hall for many years. He testified that the Regents had had respect for Prof. Hall on account of his age—eighty-six years—but, now that he was under oath, he would explain to the committee the whole circumstances.

When he was in the American Museum of Natural History in New-York City, in 1888, he was shown a collection of specimens which he was told formerly belonged to the State, but had been purchased from Prof. Hall for $70,000. Mr. Dewey stated that he visited the museum connected with the University of Pennsylvania in 1889, and was there also shown a collection of specimens which he was told had been purchased from Prof. Hall.

When Mr. Dewey assumed office as Secretary in 1889, he was informed by the Regents that the administration of the State Museum was a constant source of trouble, and that he would be held responsible for the exhibits and specimens therein. As long ago as 1887 the Regents had placed the care of the museum in hands other than those of Prof. Hall in order that the specimens might be preserved intact. In his capacity as Secretary of the Regents he had to approve of the bills incurred by Dr. Hall up to 1893, which, in many cases, he found were double the amount for which he could secure the same work. A waste of the public money in this direction had been going on for many years, and it was stopped.

Mr. Dewey testified that Prof. Hall was interested in a contract made with his department, the profits of which were paid to Prof. Hall through a third party.

The witness stated that the Regents had kept these matters quiet for many years out of respect to Prof. Hall, but their publicity was made necessary by Prof. Hall's own actions. Mr. Dewey was of the opinion that the State Geologist had been endeavoring to cast suspicion upon the work of the Regents and the Secretary in order to draw attention from himself.

Prof. Hall sat next to Mr. Dewey while this testimony was given. The committee adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

SUMMER SCHOOL OF THEOLOGY

Sessions Will End To-day—Celebration by Pennington Seminary.

OCEAN GROVE, Aug. 15.—The Summer School of Theology met this morning and adjourned for the day. The lectures were delivered by the Rev. Dr. C. H. Snedeker of Newburg, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. Milton S. Terry of Evanston, Ill. The subjects were, respectively, "The Philosophy of the Incarnation Idea," and "The Exposition of Visions Five to Nine and Crowning of the Priest."

The afternoon and evening were given up to the students and graduates of Pennington Seminary, who celebrated the Rev. Dr. Thomas Hanlon's twenty-fifth anniversary as President of that Methodist preparatory school. Hundreds of Penningtonians were present. The silver anniversary sermon was preached by the Rev. Dr. William V. Kelley of New-York, editor of The Methodist Review. The Rev. Dr. B. C. Lippincott of the class of '55 presided. Addresses were made by the Rev. Dr. E. H. Stokes, the Rev. Dr. J. L. Palmer of New-York, and the Rev. George Elliott of Philadelphia.

At the evening service the students recited, sang, and made brief addresses, and Dr. Hanlon was presented with a testimonial. This was followed by a reception.

The School of Theology closes to-morrow. In the evening Walter Damrosch, assisted by his New-York symphony orchestra and a chorus of 400 voices, will produce the oratorio of "The Messiah."

To Go as Missionaries to Africa.

A meeting to tender a farewell to three missionaries who will sail to-morrow for Africa was held yesterday in the Door of Hope, a mission for fallen women, at 102 East Sixty-first Street. The missionaries are Dr. and Mrs. Scott and Miss Bertha Reckling. They will sail for Antwerp, and on their arrival there will be joined by two other missionaries.

HOBOKEN TURTLE CLUB DINES

HAS ITS SECOND OUTING OF THE SEASON AT KING'S BRIDGE.

More than a Hundred Members Attended to Enjoy the Cooling Breezes and Choice Viands.

Fulton Market contributed its choicest turtles and fish, and Washington its best fruits and vegetables, to make a success of the second breakfast and dinner of the season of '95 of that ancient organization, the Hoboken Turtle Club.

Every minute of the time from 8 A. M. until sunset was thoroughly enjoyed by the 120 or more members present, and the turtle was immortalized in song and speech. The pavilion on the grounds of the King's Bridge Hotel was the scene of both the breakfast and dinner. Among those present were the officers of the club: Ex-Speaker William Sulzer, President; H. H. Brockway, First Vice President; William Speab, Jr., Second Vice President; Alonzo T. Decker, Treasurer; W. H. Kirby, Secretary; M. F. Phillips and John O'Neill, Stewards; A. L. Ashman, James Dunne, and W. H. Van Tassel, Auditors, besides Judge Louis J. Conlin, Col. Jacob Ruppert, John Reisenweber, John H. Fife, C. C. Shayne, Frank Mordaunt,

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St—7:00 to 12:00—The Merry World. Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d-St-6th Av—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:15—Trilby.
HERALD SQUARE, Broadway-35th St—8:00—Kismet.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av-26th, 27th St—8:15—Vaudeville.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St—8:30—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St-Lexington Av—Boccaccio.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	71	69	73
6 A. M.	70	71	72
9 A. M.	74	78	78
12 M.	80	81	83
4 P. M.	82	84	85
6 P. M.	69	79	83
9 P. M.	69	77	80
12 P. M.	68	78	79

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....79⅛
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....78
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....73
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PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 10, Column 7.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 16, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

FIGHT IT OUT HERE—LET THERE BE UNION AT SYRACUSE.

Democrats who earnestly desire the election of the Democratic candidates for State offices in New-York this Fall will not be fully reassured by the resolution in respect to primaries adopted by the State Committee yesterday. Mr. Mack's resolution undoubtedly represents an advance in candor and fairness over the resolution adopted at the committee's meeting a year ago. Last year Mayor Gilroy's resolution provided merely that six days' notice should be given of the time and place for holding the primaries, "so that all Democrats may have ample opportunity to attend such primaries and participate therein." The resolution adopted yesterday declares that no primary in New-York or Kings shall be considered regular unless the regular organization "shall permit all Democrats to vote at the primaries, whether they technically belong to the local organizations or not."

This looks fair, and it cannot be denied that on its face it offers the opportunity of settling Democratic quarrels in the good old Democratic way—by a majority vote. But the regular organizations should not deceive themselves, for it is certain that no one else will be deceived by the delusive promise of this resolution. The actual conditions that confront the Democracy must be taken into account, for it is folly to ignore them. We do not believe that the Shepard Democrats in Brooklyn or the State Democrats in New-York City will attend the regular primaries under this invitation. It may be argued that they ought to attend them and, if beaten, to submit with good grace. That argument is "regular," but the conduct it prescribes is not quite human. There may be many reasons for the abstention of the Shepard Democracy and the State Democracy. Many of the reasons are doubtless good—some of them are possibly bad. From the point of view of a loyal and earnest Democrat "up the State," from the point of view of Democrats everywhere who desire the welfare of their party and its triumph this year and next, it is not worth while to bother with reasons, motives, or theories. The fact is the thing, and it is a fact that notwithstanding the fair-seeming resolution of the State Committee, there will be two sets of Democratic primaries in both cities this Fall. Then, if antecedent wisdom does not avert the calamity, we shall see the same stupid, brainless performance that we saw last year, the spectacle of contesting delegations comprising some of the ablest and best men of the Democracy and representing thousands of voters, turned out of the Convention Hall by the vote of the delegates accredited from the "regular" primaries. That is the perfect way to secure perpetual Republican ascendency in New-York State. That is the way to elect a Republican President next year.

Now, brains can be employed in politics with advantages equal to those resulting from their employment in other callings. The opportunity for the use of brains arises from the emergency imperfectly met by the action of the State Committee, and the brains of both factions in each city should make their contribution to the fortunate result. Only one set of delegates should go to Syracuse from Kings and only one set from New-York. It is quite immaterial whether they are chosen at the primaries of the "regular" organizations or at the primaries of the two organizations acting separately. But before they are chosen, before the primaries are held, conferrees representing in New-York City Tammany and the State Democracy, in Brooklyn the McLaughlin Democracy and the Shepard Democracy, should compose all factional differences and agree upon a joint list of delegates. It may be objected that such a conference would be a fight. Inevitably. But it is better that conferrees should fight at their leisure here and in Brooklyn, and fight "to a finish," than that a fight begun with the choosing of contesting delegations here should be fought out on the convention floor at Syracuse with the familiar and disgusting results of bolting delegations, third tickets, and a Republican victory.

We do not advise the impossible. There is nothing in the counsel we have given that reasonable men may not gladly accept and effectively carry out. If it calls for some sacrifices on both sides, so much the better. Sacrifice is the spirit of harmony. The greatest sacrifice of all is the sacrifice of Democratic success this Fall, just when the Democracy, vivified by new hope, looks forward to a triumph now that shall become the augury of a greater triumph twelve months hence. We appeal to the Democrats of both factions in both cities to abate somewhat their personal pride, if it be personal pride that keeps them apart, to put things unessential out of view, and to remit for consideration at other times and other places matters local and not germane to State issues. Neither an overbearing insistence upon the virtue of numbers and regularity upon one side nor the pert and pugnacious assertion of all the other virtues upon the other will attain the desired end. But let the conferrees come together with sincerity, in all candor and fairness and determined to reach a just result; let them keep every moment in view that the success of the Democracy in the State election is committed to their hands, and we have no doubt that they will bring about a state of harmony that is at once honorable and practical.

COMMISSION AND BRIDGE COMPANY.

The conditions upon which the East River Bridge Company proposes to sell its charter to the Commissioners appointed to construct a bridge across the East River, especially those of what it calls "Proposition No. 1," read like the terms of an act of the Legislature. The company seems to be authorizing the commission to construct the bridge which it was created by the Legislature of the State to construct provided it complies with terms laid down by the corporation for the benefit of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad. "Proposition No. 2" does not contain so many conditions to be complied with, but it does require that "the construction of the bridge and its approaches be in all respects as set forth in Proposition No. 1," and imposes certain obligations with reference to the bridge company hereafter, in case it should construct a second bridge, and with reference to the Brooklyn Elevated Road.

Now, the act of the last Legislature providing for this commission requires it to "proceed as soon as possible to prepare a plan," &c., and to "construct said bridge, the approaches and all the appurtenances thereto." All the powers necessary for the purpose are granted. The Commissioners "may, if they shall so determine," purchase the charter of the existing company and "all the rights and powers granted thereby," so far as they may relate to the proposed bridge, and thereby "take or extinguish any existing right of such corporation to operate any railroad across such bridge." Notwithstanding the admission of the counsel of the commission, it is altogether doubtful whether the act of 1893 empowering the company "to lay tracks and operate a railway upon said bridge" is valid. It is so framed as to apply to this particular corporation and no other, and the Constitution prohibits the Legislature from passing any private or local bill "granting to any corporation, association, or individual the right to lay down railroad tracks." The company was not authorized and could not be authorized by its charter to operate a railroad, but only to construct a bridge or bridges.

It is certain that this corporation has no power to prescribe the terms and conditions upon which the commission shall construct a bridge for the Cities of New-York and Brooklyn, and the commission has no authority to accept conditions from it. If it finds the bridge company in its way, it may purchase its "rights and powers" so far as they may interfere with its plans, "at a price to be mutually agreed upon"; but if they cannot come to an agreement with the corporation as to the price to be paid, they are authorized to "acquire the said charter and rights and powers" under the condemnation law. Besides that, the right is expressly reserved to the Legislature by our Constitution to repeal corporate charters.

The duty of the Bridge Commission seems to us to be quite plain. It cannot allow the East River Bridge Company to stand with a club, in the form of an unused charter, to extort a price and impose terms for the privilege of performing the duty for which it was created by the legislative authority of the State of New-York. The commission should accept no conditions whatever, and if the company will not put a fair and reasonable price upon its charter and the "rights and powers granted thereby," so far as the same relates to the bridge authorized in the act creating the commission, there should be a prompt resort to condemnation proceedings, and when the Legislature meets it should be called upon to repeal the charter of the East River Bridge Company, which ought never to have been granted.

THE INCREASED STATE TAX.

Before the "short campaign" proposed by some anxious Republicans for this State has advanced much further toward its close it is apparent that the Republican managers will find it difficult to avoid answering inquiries about the increase of 50 per cent. in the amount of State taxes over the tax of 1894. That "prominent" Republicans are not always correctly informed, and that they will sometimes permit party zeal to find excuses for party faults, is indicated in the following letter:

Millbrook, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1895.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

I asked a prominent Republican for the reason of the 3.24 State tax rate made by the recent Republican Legislature. His reply was: "The Democratic Legislature of 1894 ran the State in debt, and the Republican Legislature of 1895 was compelled to increase the tax rate to pay the debt." Is that true?

In another column of The Times will be found a statement illustrating the work of the last Legislature in the way of imposing burdens upon our taxpayers, together with some references to the remarkable effort to defend the extravagance of the last Legislature put out by Mr. Platt's State Committee just after the Legislature had adjourned. If there had been any thread of opportunity upon which to hang the charge that the Democrats had "run the State in debt," and that increased taxation by Republicans was necessary to make good the uncovered obligations, our correspondent need not be assured that Mr. Platt's proclamation makers would not have neglected to use it.

The increase of taxation will be found to be largely attributable to the increase of membership of the Legislature by the Republicans of the Constitutional Convention; to the unexpectedly excessive cost of the convention; to the creation of a great number of expensive and largely useless commissions, chiefly for political purposes, and to appropriations scattered with a more lavish concern for the comfort of Republican politicians than for the welfare of the whole State.

If the increased tax for 1895 could not be avoided, the Republicans will have to say so; and if the voters refuse to believe them, and defeat them at the polls, it will be because they hope to save their money by choosing legislators from a party that has not been ashamed to be economical.

SPAIN AND CUBA.

It is doubtless safe to ascribe some significance even to a rumor to which The London Times gives currency, at least where the question is not of British politics. Moreover, the Cuban rumor which The Times has published, though startling, is not in the least improbable. It sets forth that Martinez Campos has notified the Spanish Government that it must be prepared either to dispatch 100,000 troops to Cuba or to grant to the island a "complete autonomy," which may or may not mean a formal separation and independence.

If the rumor be well founded, and if the judgment of Martinez Campos be correct, then there cannot be much doubt that the liberation of Cuba will be the end of the present struggle. It is simply out of the power of Spain to send 100,000 fresh troops in addition to the forces already in Cuba. Already the Spanish reserves have been prepared to resume active service, because Spain has been so stripped of troops that the ordinary functions of the army in time of peace cannot be discharged by the regular forces. Moreover, Spain could not afford the sacrifice involved in dispatching a new army of the first class to Cuba, unless in a cause absolutely vital to Spain. No doubt Spaniards in general regard the retention of Cuba as a very important object, but it is not so important as all that. The "ever faithful isle" is the last possession which three hundred years of cruel and brutal extortion and misrule have left to the Spanish Crown, and this is left only because the natural conditions of the island are exceptionally favorable to a foreign power struggling to keep it and exceptionally unfavorable to a native population struggling to free itself from a foreign yoke. It is only necessary to hold firmly by the naval power the dozen or so ports of the island in order to establish a blockade and an embargo under which it is with great difficulty that supplies can be imported or even accurate information sent abroad.

In this country nearly everybody will agree in hoping that the rumor is true and that the judgment of Martinez Campos is sound. A very curious article in The North German Gazette seems to have for its object the dissuasion of Americans from their sympathies with the Cuban insurgents. This article, which might have been composed at the Governor General's headquarters in Cuba or in the Foreign Office at Madrid, declares, in the first place, with entire accuracy, that whatever the official relations may be between Spain and the United States, the sympathies of the American people are with the Cubans. It goes on to say that if Americans imagine that the victory of the rebels will become a source of profit to themselves, they are mistaken. The separation of Spain from Cuba, it adds, can succeed only in making of the island a little independent State like San Domingo.

In the first place, American sympathy in this matter has not been determined by considerations of the probable profitableness of the Cuban trade. It has been determined by the general conviction that the Cubans have been outrageously and tyrannically used by Spain, and this conviction is strengthened by every additional ray of light we receive upon the condition of the island. In the second place, it is perfectly well known that Spanish rule, in Cuba as everywhere else, is shortsighted even in its selfishness. In the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries it was devoted to bringing home to Spain all the gold and silver that could be extracted from the Americas or extorted from the Americans. It has since been devoted to the getting of money for the benefit of Spaniards, not by a liberal and enterprising commercial policy, but by extortion and blackmail. "Tyranny," as Burke said, "is a poor provider." Spanish tyranny in Cuba has operated to baffle enterprise and to discourage industry. The reference to San Domingo has not only no relevancy, but scarcely any meaning. It is outrageous as well as absurd to compare the half-million of semi-barbarous half-breeds who inhabit San Domingo with the million whites of Spanish race who form two-thirds of the population of Cuba, and who in this country become industrious, self-supporting, thrifty citizens in almost every walk of life, as they would in their own island if Spanish greed and tyranny would suffer them to be so. That the industries of Cuba would undergo an immediate expansion as soon as they were left free to expand is not doubted by any one who knows the island.

THE RAILROADS AND THE CANAL.

The Association of Canalboat Owners is raising a cry of distress on account of what they claim to be an effort of the railroads to "annihilate the Erie Canal." They claim that two methods are employed during the season of navigation to strangle canal traffic, with a deliberate design of putting an end to it in time.

First, they assert that the "railroad grain elevator combines" are forcing canal grain to pay 1⅝ cents a bushel over a reasonable rate for elevating at Buffalo and New-York. The "Elevator Trust" at Buffalo, it is said, compels the canal to pay "princely dividends" on twenty-five "dead" elevators, "which have not handled any grain for twenty or thirty years." A law was passed some years ago fixing the rate for elevating grain in this State, but this is said to be evaded by a charge for storage when there is no storage, and by a charge for trimming that greatly exceeds the cost. While these exactions are put upon the transfer of grain to and from canalboats, by elevators said to be controlled by the railroads, the railroads themselves are credited with rebates which make the expense of transfer at Buffalo and at this port much less for them.

The other grievance of the canal men is that while the railroads charge 8 cents a bushel for carrying wheat from Buffalo to New-York when the canal is closed, they put the rate down to 2 cents during the season of navigation, carrying the grain for less than cost, for the purpose of forcing canal charges down to a ruinous level. They are said to make up the losses by excessive rates on local transportation.

These are serious complaints, and the accusations, if true, concern other people besides canal boatmen. The canals were constructed and are maintained at the expense of the State for the general industrial and commercial benefit. A proposition will be submitted to the people at the next election for spending $9,000,000 in their enlargement and improvement. The commercial supremacy of this city depends upon the maintenance of an effective waterway between the Hudson River and the lakes. There is no doubt that the prosperity of the railroads through this State is bound up with the prosperity of New-York City as the great entrepôt of foreign and domestic trade on this side of the continent. If these two propositions are true, it is poor policy for the railroads to try to ruin the Erie Canal. It is certainly bad policy for the State and for the city.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Lord Salisbury's Government was fortunate in having two such unimpeachable topics as the Armenian and the Chinese outrages for the Queen's speech. At a season when every member of an old-fashioned House of Commons would have insisted upon going grouse shooting, and when even the members of a newer school do not regard Westminster as a desirable resort, it is necessary that the speech from the throne should not be of a character to provoke excited debate. The excited debate came afterward, in the revolt of the Parnellites against the proposal to look into the case of a gentleman who has been elected to the House of Commons in spite of having been convicted of complicity in a dynamite plot, and who is now actually undergoing punishment for that offense.

As we have already remarked, it seems a foregone conclusion that a Ministry with so heterogeneous and so easily divisible a following as Lord Salisbury's should concern itself mainly with questions of foreign policy, especially since its Liberal predecessor has allowed "British prestige" throughout the world to fall into a state of disrepair. At the beginning of what is likely enough to be a very eventful history, the emergence of two questions upon which there is no division of British or even Irish opinion was a boon to the Ministry.

It is traditionally necessary alike that a speech from the throne should say something and that it should not say much. There is no domestically heating matter in these burning questions, for there does not breathe a Briton, much less a member of the House of Commons, who is willing to get on his legs and declare that he approves the outraging of Christians in Armenia or the murdering of missionaries in China. So that there is nothing to prevent Parliament from voting the supplies, though these are not likely to be voted without some debate, and then dispersing for the grouse shooting, leaving politics till a more convenient season.

The arrest at Lynn, Mass., of Gen. Michael D. Fitzgerald, late of the late Coxey Army, and his summary incarceration in an insane asylum, look a good deal like monopolistic persecution. Only two charges were made against the General—that he took a bath at Lynn Beach, and that he regarded some original poems which he had in a valise as valuable documents. No proof that he did not need the bath has been presented, and many men whose sanity has never been questioned have views strangely different from those of the self-appointed appraisers, the magazine editors, as to the value of poems. Why should the officials of Lynn assume to decide delicate questions like these?

Señor Segundo Alvarez, the Mayor of Havana, has a fine old Spanish name and talks about the Cuban revolution in the fine old Spanish way. A certain Fernando Alvarez of Toledo, better known as the Duke of Alva, was, likely enough, an ancestor of our interesting and amiable visitor. What Spanish rule was under that famous person has not been quite forgotten, even yet, in what used to be the Netherlands, nor the dislike with which he regarded the "so-called patriots" of that time—Egmont, Hoorn and several thousands more. Don Segundo evidently believes in keeping up the family and national traditions, but as the family and national energy and strength that went with them have, somewhat injudiciously, been allowed to deteriorate in a most serious way, since the sixteenth century, perhaps the Cuban rebels may earn a place in history and keep their heads on their shoulders at the same time, which will be an improvement on the ancient Flemish method. Come to think of it, there was another Alvarez, Juan by name, but it would be unkind to say much about him, as he was a black sheep who disgraced the family by doing something in the "so-called patriot" line himself. It was at the time when Mexico, also strangely inappreciative of Spain's generous and beneficent rule, acted as Cuba is acting now, and, after years of "brigandage," drove the carpet-baggers home to Madrid. Juan Alvarez even went so far as to fight side by side with Juarez, in that deplorable struggle, despite the fact that Juarez was further from being a pure-blooded Castilian than are Gomez and Maceo.

England is up to something characteristically perfidious, and it behooves the Baron Harden-Hickey and the Comte de la Boissière to set an investigation on foot at once. Terrified by the bold stand taken by those gentlemen in defense of their rights to the Island of Trinidad, articles obviously inspired by Government officials are beginning to appear in the London papers, whose purpose can be no other than to calm the righteous indignation of Prince James I. and his Grand Chancellor. "Dear me, what a fuss about nothing!" these articles say, in effect. "If we had supposed anybody would care what happened to a little rock like that, we wouldn't have gobbled it up. All we did, anyway, was to put a gunner's mate ashore there, with a junior surgeon to keep him company and apply witch hazel when the natives, consisting entirely of Rider Haggard crabs, inflicted painful nips upon his well-meaning toes. If you really object to their presence there, both of them shall be removed at once. Because why? We don't need Trinidad, as a matter of fact; Ascension will do quite as well for our cable station." This sounds all right—and therefore deserves to be heard with deep suspicion. England might string cables all over and under and around Ascension and not a protest would be made, as she seized that island a good while ago, and therefore "owns" it, but a glance at the map will convince anybody that, as a half-way resting place between England and Argentina, Ascension would be about as useful as Newfoundland. It is as far east as parts of the African coast, and its selection would more than double the length of a cable line between the two countries. Of course that settles the question. It is Trinidad or nothing, if the Brazilian censorship is to be escaped, and as England is going to lay the cable, Trinidad it will be. The pretense of indifference will not work if Prince James attends to business. What he ought to do it to hire a tug, tow Trinidad into some neutral harbor and keep it there till he can effect a bona-fide sale.

The Atlanta Bullfight.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The South and the West are both in the field for capital wherewith to develop their splendid natural resources. Capital is proverbially timid. Owing to exceptional circumstances the South is at a great disadvantage as compared with the West in overcoming this timidity. Two years ago there was a World's Fair at the West. A proposition to have bull fights there was rejected. The South is to have a World's Fair this Autumn, and accepts a similar proposition. Now, I respectfully ask, Will this acceptance diminish or increase the beforementioned disadvantage?

There is another consideration. Note that this is to be a World's Fair. There will be many exhibitions and visitors from other lands. While most of the credit attaching to its success or failure will go to the South, yet in no small degree will the whole United States, its institutions, and usages, be on exhibition before the other countries of the world. The Stars and Stripes have no more loyal and true-hearted supporters than the gallant sons of the South, whose dauntless valor on many a hard-fought field is now a common heritage of pride to us all from the Gulf to the lakes. I respectfully ask again, do these same brave sons of the South wish the United States to be reckoned as numbering among its recreations that which is so directly in the teeth and eyes of civilization as a bull fight? Will they suffer it?

New-York, Aug. 15. HOPEFUL.

The Missionary's Zeal.

From The Pall Mall Gazette.

Whether a missionary does not divest himself of the rights of a British subject when he assumes a white tie, puts his hymn-boox into his carpetbag, and rushes in where sane men fear to tread, may be an arguable question. But as things stand at present the Foreign Office cannot allow him and his family to be massacred with impunity.

Nevertheless, the missionary is undoubtedly a person of inordinate and inconvenient zeal. He must know that his creed acts as a blister upon the convictions of the Chinese. Even some of his practices—especially the adoption of children by the Roman Catholic priests—lend themselves to the stories that circulate from village to village before the secret societies raid the mission station. The goings and comings of European ladies are regarded as a direct condemnation of Chinese family life. The missionary, however, disregards his unpopularity and persists in invading the interior as though he had a regiment or two at his back. The unfortunate Mr. Stewart declared that "his pleasantest and most profitable itinerations" were spent "in hunting up little schools isolated from all Christian help." His friends and the organizations that sent him forth, therefore, have no right to be surprised if those itinerations came to a very abrupt conclusion.

Cost of Democratic Factionalism.

From The Binghamton Leader.

The New-York Democrats are now realizing the fact that, while they were engaged in their factional fight, the Republicans stepped in and made things very uncomfortable for them by raising legal obstructions in the path of Democratic advancement. The Democratic foe has done everything possible to prevent the people's commissioning the Democracy to repair Republican wrongdoing. The Democrats realize, moreover, that the temporary success of Republicanism has cost the taxpayers of the State $4,500,000 in a single year, and that the great burden of this inexcusable expenditure falls upon Democratic localities. It can hardly be surprising, therefore, if the Democrats conclude that they can do much better than fight each other while there is a public enemy to be warred against and routed, and the Republicans may as well prepare to hear unpleasant tidings from the ballot box at the election that is to occur next November.

THE SILVER ACT OF 1873

Passed Without Secrecy or Subterfuge and Stewart Voted for It.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

There has been much misrepresentation about the manner in which the act of 1873 was passed, and although the statements that the act was surreptitiously passed had been many times disproved, it is continually reiterated by the advocates of free coinage at a ratio of 16 to 1, and incorporated in the platforms (?) of the different State Silver Conventions. It is being continually dinned into the willing ears of the worshippers of the white metal by silver monometallist orators, and it is believed by many who have never heard or read the history of the passage of that act.

Senator Stewart, who voted in favor of the bill, and thus became a principal in the "crime of 1873," has experienced a change of heart, has apparently forgotten that he voted to "demonetize" silver—"the money of the poor people"—and is among the loudest voiced in denouncing a bill that "was passed surreptitiously." Had the trade dollar provided for by this bill proved the success anticipated, is it probable he would now call the act of 1873 a crime? I hardly think so, for if he could dispose of all his silver at a price far in advance of its bullion value he would be satisfied if no one else was.

But was the act of 1873 passed surreptitiously or by fraud? A careful perusal of the Congressional report during the time intervening between the introduction of the bill and its final passage shows conclusively that a man who will make that statement is either an ignoramus, a rogue, or a demagogue.

The bill about which so much false statement has been made was sent to Congress by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 25th of April, 1870. It came from the Treasury Department, and the fifteenth section of the bill read as follows:

Section 15. And be it further enacted: That of the silver coins the weight of the half dollar piece of 50 cents shall be 192 grains, and that of the quarter dollar and dime shall be respectively one-half and one-fifth of the weight of said half-dollar; that the silver coins issued in conformity with the above section shall be a legal tender in any one payment of debts for sums less than a dollar.

And the eighteenth section of that act provides as follows:

Section 18. And be it further enacted: That no coin, either of gold or silver, or minor coinage, shall hereafter be issued from the mint other than those of the denominations, standards, and weights herein set forth.

Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, accompanied that bill when it was sent to the House by a report containing 100 pages. The report fully stated the object of the bill and the reasons for the changes and there were accompanying the bill reports from Robert Patterson, F. Peale, H. R. Linderman, James Ross Snowden, G. F. Dunning, E. B. Elliott, all scientific experts, and the principal officers of the mint and assay offices. The necessities for the revision provided for in this law had been set forth by Secretary Chase and his assistant, Mr. Harrington, by Mr. McCulloch and his assistant, Mr. Chandler. The sections of the bill which discontinued the coinage of the dollar were elaborately discussed in these reports by all experts.

Robert Patterson pointed out the propriety of the abolishment of the silver dollar, the half dime, and the 3-cent piece, and I quote from his report as follows: "Gold becomes the standard, of which the gold dollar is the unit. Silver is subsidiary, embracing coins from the dime to the half dollar." The heading of this paragraph was as follows: "Silver dollar, half dime, and 3-cent piece discontinued, and coins less than dime of copper, nickel, legal tender 1-cent piece of one gram in weight." In this report was a letter from the late actuary of the Treasury Department, headed in capital letters as follows: "The Standard Silver Dollar—Its Discontinuance as a Standard."

The Director of the Mint headed his report as follows: "Discontinuance of Silver Dollar."

The Hon. James Ross Snowden headed his report as follows: "The present Silver Dollar Should Not Be Discontinued."

The bill proposed the discontinuance of the silver dollar, and the report which accompanied the bill suggested the substitution for the existing standard silver dollar of a trade coin of intrinsic value, equivalent to the Mexican silver peso, or dollar.

The bill was reported to the Senate by the Committee on Finance on Dec. 19, 1870. The members of the Finance Committee at the time of the passage of the bill were John Sherman, Justin Morrill, George H. Williams, Alexander G. Cattell, Willard Warner, Reuben Fenton, and Thomas F. Bayard.

The Committee on Coinage in the House having charge of the bill consisted of William D. Kelley, Samuel Hooper, John Hill, Noah Davis, Peter W. Strader, and John A. Griswold.

On the 9th and 10th days of January, 1871, the bill was debated in the Senate. The bill was read in full, and a number of amendments made, and finally the bill passed by a vote of 36 yeas and 14 nays on the 10th of January, 1871. The bill went to the House of Representatives, and efforts to amend were made by several gentlemen restoring the old dollar, but with fewer grains of silver. Mr. Kelley did insert into the bill a subsidiary dollar with 385 grains, being 26½ fewer grains than the old silver dollar, but this amendment, after full discussion, was not finally agreed to. The bill became a law on the 8th of February, 1873, nearly three years after it was introduced into Congress.

In the debate in the House of Representatives Mr. Hooper of Massachusetts pointed out that it was not only proposed to drop the old dollar, but to substitute a dollar containing 26½ grains less than the old dollar. When the House bill went to the Senate it contained this 384-grain dollar, but the Senate rejected the amendment, and a conference was ordered, and the trade-dollar provision was put into the bill in place of the 384-grain dollar. The conference report was signed by John Sherman, John Scott, and Thomas F. Bayard, members of the Senate, and Samuel Hooper and William L. Stoughton, members of the House. It was read in the Senate Feb. 6, 1873, and in the House the next day, and was agreed to.

Now it will be seen that it is idle for any honest man to pretend that it was not known what the conference report contained, because the Senators knew that the bill as passed by them omitted the silver dollar, and Stewart and others voted for it. The House knew that the dollar was omitted, for it amended the bill in that respect, and inserted a subsidiary dollar of smaller weight. Both bodies knew that there was a conference report upon the matters of difference between the two houses, and it is a cowardly act to now set up that they had no knowledge of the facts as they existed.

In 1876 in the House of Representatives some member made the charge that the act of 1873 was passed surreptitiously, and Mr. Abram S. Hewitt of New-York, a Democrat, who had given the subject a most careful and exhaustive study, in a speech in the House of Representatives on the 5th of August, 1876, said: "The gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] on the 3d inst. stated that the Coinage act of 1873 'was passed surreptitiously and without discussion, and was one of the grossest measures of injustice ever inflicted on any people.' The honorable Senator from Nevada [Mr. Jones] and the honorable gentleman from Indiana [Mr. Holman] have made similar statements, and these statements have been reiterated by the press of the country and repeated again to-day by the gentleman from Missouri [Mr. Bland] and the gentleman from Illinois, [Mr. Fort.] In answer to these charges I propose, at the risk of being tedious, but in order to refute them once for all, to give, in a note at the foot of my remarks, the history of the Coinage act of 1873, as shown by the records of the Treasury Department and of Congress."

In that speech Mr. Hewitt cited the letter of Mr. Boutwell, dated at the Treasury Department, April 25, 1870, and gives the substance of all the reports to which I have already alluded, and then gave a complete history of the discussion in both houses of Congress upon the bill, showing that every member of the House and Senate, and all the officers of the Treasury Department either had full personal knowledge of the character of the bill or had opportunity to know. Thus having exhaustively broken down the whole claim of Bland, he closed his speech with the following fact: "I have felt it necessary to make this weary statement in order to prove that the legislation of 1873 was not surreptitiously enacted, because there is nothing so unpalatable to the American people as 'tricks' in legislation."

To state the facts concisely, the Coinage act of 1873 was read in the Senate more than once, in the House at least once, was printed by order of Congress thirteen times, was considered in the committee of both houses during five different sessions, and the debates upon it occupy 344 columns of The Congressional Globe. Yet, in spite of all proof to the contrary, the blatant advocates of silver monometallism continue to reiterate the falsehood that the act of 1873 was passed surreptitiously, was the result of bribery and the greatest crime that ever disgraced a nation.

SPEECH FROM THE THRONE

Murder of Missionaries in China and Massacre in Armenia.

THE ANNEXATION OF BECHUANALAND

Important Legislative Matters to be Deferred—Omission of Ireland Policy—Division on Dynamiter's Case.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The House of Commons met at 2 o'clock this afternoon, and was at once summoned by the Usher of the Black Rod to the House of Lords to hear the reading of the Queen's speech, which was as follows:

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"The communications which I receive from foreign powers assure me of the continuance of their good-will. I am happy to say that no international complication has arisen in any quarter that is calculated to endanger the peace of Europe. The war between China and Japan, which was in progress at the opening of the last session, has been brought to a conclusion by a peace which, I trust, will be enduring. I have observed strict neutrality during the war, and have not taken any action in respect thereto except such as appeared likely to be favorable to a termination of hostilities.

"I deeply regret to say that most atrocious outrages upon a body of English missionaries have been reported in the Province of Fukien, China. In reply to an earnest representation addressed to the Chinese Government by my directions, active measures, which I trust will prove effective, are being taken to punish the murderers and all who were in any degree responsible for these crimes.

"Internal troubles which have broken out in the Armenian districts of Asiatic Turkey have been attended with horrors which have moved the indignation of the Christian nations of Europe generally, and my people especially. My Ambassador and the Ambassadors of the Emperor of Russia and the President of the French Republic, acting together, have suggested to the Government of the Sultan the reforms which, in their opinion, are necessary to prevent the recurrence of constant disorder. These proposals are now being considered by the Sultan, and I am anxiously awaiting his decision.

"A resolution has been passed by both houses of the Parliament of the Cape of Good Hope proposing that the adjacent crown colony of Bechuanaland should be incorporated with Cape Colony. I signified that I was willing to consider favorably an act for that purpose, provided it contained proper safeguards to my interests, and those of my native subjects, especially as regards their lands, the liquor traffic, and the maintenance of their own system of justice. I received satisfactory assurances on these matters, and an act has been passed by the Cape Parliament which I have reason to expect will fulfill my requirements.

"Gentlemen of the House of Commons:

"The estimates for the service year, which were not voted by the last Parliament will be laid before you.

"My Lords and Gentlemen:

"At this season of the year it will probably be found more convenient to defer until another session the consideration of any important legislative matters, except those necessary to provide for the administrative charges of the year."

The commission to read the Queen's speech consisted of Lord Halsbury, the Lord Chancellor, the Duke of Portland, the Earl of Lathom, Viscount Cross, and Lord Balfour of Burleigh. All were attired in their scarlet and ermine robes of office.

Lord Halsbury read the speech, while Speaker Gully and the members of the House of Commons stood at the bar. When the reading was concluded the Speaker and the other members of the House of Commons retired to their own chamber.

The Duke of Marlborough moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech, which motion was seconded by Lord Ampthill in the House of Lords.

The Hon. T. Wodehouse Legh, (Conservative,) eldest son of Lord Newton, moved the address in reply to the Queen's speech in the House of Commons. The motion was seconded by the new Conservative member for Hackney, Mr. T. Herbert Robertson.

The selection of the young Duke of Marlborough and Lord Ampthill to move and second the address was in accordance with the custom of allowing members thus to make a sort of début in the House of Lords.

Lord Dudley, when twenty-four years old, moved the address during Lord Salisbury's last Government.

The Duke of Marlborough, who will be twenty-four years old next November, is middle-sized, with a pale face, and regular features. He is reputed to be clever, and was popular when he was a student at Cambridge University. Since that time he has devoted himself chiefly to coach driving.

Lord Amtphill, who is about twenty-six years old, is tall and muscular, and a noted oarsman. He is a Liberal-Unionist. The two peers represent the great Tory Churchill and Whig Russell families, and in moving and seconding the address symbolized the Conservative-Liberal-Unionist alliance.

The Duke of Marlborough, in speaking to his motion, said that Parliament had never assembled under more hopeful or interesting circumstances. He referred to the cessation of the Chinese-Japanese war, and also to the acts of barbarism that had been committed in China and Armenia.

After congratulating the mover and seconder of the address, Lord Rosebery said, in regard to the outrages in China, that he would like to know whether the missionaries had returned to their posts after being warned not to go by the British Minister to China.

With reference to the Armenian outrages, Lord Rosebery declared that the recurrence of these horrors tended to shorten the life of the Sultan's Government among civilized communities.

Continuing, he said he regretted the absence in the speech of any reference to the Government policy toward Ireland. Its policy must be active, not merely negative. Irish affairs, to be satisfactorily conducted, must be managed by the Irish themselves.

Prime Minister Salisbury said that the shortness of the speech was justified, in view of the short session that was to be held.

The Premier strongly condemned the recent cruelties in Armenia, and said that England wished to maintain the Ottoman Empire, and the Sultan would be committing a calamitous mistake if he declined to listen to the earnest advice of the powers.

Continuing, Lord Salisbury said: "We have a right to feel the deepest indignation over the outrages in China. The Emperor of China has caused his Minister in London to convey to the British Government an expression of the extreme horror and indignation with which he heard the news of the crimes, and to announce his resolve to punish speedily and condignly every guilty person, and there is every reason at present to believe that the Chinese Government is in earnest."

Should any different indications as to China's intentions become apparent, Lord Salisbury said, it would be the duty of her Majesty's Government to try to supply the defects resulting from the neglect and lukewarmness shown. At present they could only wait and watch.

The address in reply to the Queen's speech was agreed to in the House of Lords.

PROCEEDINGS IN THE COMMONS.

Division About Daly, Redmond's Amendment, and Tanner Suspended.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Speaker read the Queen's speech in the House. Mr. Gavin Brown Clark (Radical) raised an objection to the passage referring to outrages on English missionaries, who, he said, were really Scotch and Irish.

Speaker Gully overruled the objection.

Before debating the address in reply to the Queen's speech, Sir Richard Webster, ex-Attorney General, made a motion for the production of a copy of the conviction of and judgment against John Daly, who is now serving a sentence for treason felony, and who was returned as a member of Parliament by the City of Limerick in the last election. Sir Richard also asked for the production of a certificate from the Governor of Portland Prison that Daly is still undergoing sentence there.

Mr. John Redmond, (Parnellite,) member for Waterford City, said he recognized this motion as being merely a formal one. Nevertheless, it was the first step in proceedings aiming to override the unanimous selection of the electors of Limerick. He would protest against it by calling for a division of the House.

The motion was carried by a vote of 314 to 77.

Daly was arrested while in possession of dynamite bombs. He was tried with J. F. Egan and others at the Warwick Assizes in 1884, convicted of treason felony, and sentenced to penal servitude for life. The pardon which was granted by the late Government to some men who were convicted of similar offenses was not extended to Daly.

There is no chance of Daly ever serving in Parliament, for the reason that the acts of 1870, which abolish attainder for felony, deal with the matter in express terms.

Sir William Vernon Harcourt, Chancellor of the Exchequer in the late Ministry, and leader of the Liberals in the House, said he hoped the Armenian question would not be allowed to sleep. He pressed the Government for information as to its intentions regarding the Irish question.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury and Conservative leader, said the Government was doing its best to carry into effect the policy regarding Armenia that had been initiated by the preceding Parliament, but they must guard against anything suggestive of a crusade in which Moslem would be arrayed against Christian. It did not appear to be necessary, Mr. Balfour declared, that any legislation upon the Irish land question should be had until the next session of Parliament.

Sir Charles W. Dilke reminded the House that the Chinese Government had always protested against the residence of missionaries in the Empire, and said that the missionaries certainly ought to conform in every possible way to the customs of the country, but added he feared they did not always do so.

Mr. John Redmond, the Parnellite leader, then moved the amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech, of which he had previously given notice, calling upon the Government to declare its policy in regard to home rule for Ireland, the reform of the land law, the compulsory purchase of land, evicted tenants, and the industrial condition of the country. The amendment was seconded by Mr. Joseph Kenny.

Mr. John Dillon, speaking in suport of Mr. Redmond's amendment, contended that the Home Rulers had returned to Parliament stronger than ever, having won from the Unionists two seats in Ireland where the National opinion had not been altered by the English political revolution. Mr. Dilon admitted that there was an ominous silence in America regarding the Irish question, which, he confessed, he did not like.

It was a sign, he said, that the mighty work effected by Parnell in leading the people there to believe that Ireland's cause would be won by constitutional agitation in Parliament had been destroyed. He appealed to the Government to use their strength by showing justice.

Mr. Gerald W. Balfour, Chief Secretary for Ireland, thanked the Irish members who had spoken for the moderate language they had used. The Government's attitude toward home rule, he said, was, and would continue to be, one of unflinching opposition. They could not introduce a land bill now, owing to its necessarily controversial character. He did not regard a temporary bill as desirable.

The question regarding evicted tenants, he declared, was not nearly so urgent as it was represented to be. Mr. Dillon had suggested that it was possible to frame a non-contentious bill in relation to the matter, and the Government, Mr. Balfour said, was prepared to consider such a bill should one be submitted.

This statement of the Chief Secretary was greeted with cheers from the Irish benches.

Continuing, Mr. Balfour said, regarding the other matters mentioned, that the Government would fairly consider them and if they were able to promote the prosperity of Ireland by the adoption of the measures proposed they would do so. Their desire was to remedy every legitimate grievance, regardless of creed or class, aiming not only at a just but a generous promotion of the industrial and material development of the country by sowing the seeds of future prosperity.

The conclusion of the Chief Secretary's remarks evoked loud and prolonged cheering. Mr. Timothy Harrington, in support of the amendment, referred to the attitude of the Liberal Party toward home rule during the last election as unknown, when a member whose identity was not discovered, exclaimed: "They ran away from it." At this Dr. Charles K. D. Tanner, anti-Parnellite, cried out, "That's a lie."

Amid calls for order, the speaker directed Dr. Tanner to withdraw the expression he had made use of, and to apologize for having used it.

To this that member replied: "I cannot stand up when you are in your place."

Speaker Gully—I shall be under the necessity of naming the honorable member.

Dr. Tanner—I cannot withdraw what I believe to be the truth.

The Speaker then named Dr. Tanner for gross disobedience of the Chair and for willful disorder.

Dr. Tanner responded: "On the contrary, Sir, anything that comes to me from the Chair I am only too happy to do, but I cannot tell an untruth."

Mr. Joseph Chamberlain then moved that Dr. Tanner be suspended, and, amid cheers, the Speaker put the question. The responses were loud "Yeas" and a few "Nays."

The Speaker's announcement of the result of the vote was challenged, and the usual course was pursued. When the tellers were asked the result of the division by the Speaker, Dr. Tanner exclaimed: "I'll tell myself."

The Speaker declared the motion carried, and ordered Dr. Tanner to withdraw, but the latter did not move. Thereupon the Speaker directed the Sergeant at Arms to remove him. Dr. Tanner at once rose from his seat, bowed to the Chair, and marched down the gangway. Turning, he shouted: "I have greater pleasure in leaving than I ever had in entering this dirty house."

He pointed at Mr. Chamberlain, at whom he also shook his fist, and shouted "Judas!" Four times before he reached the door did Dr. Tanner turn and repeat the epithet. The last words the members heard as the attendants ejected him were: "You won't try any nonsense with me."

Dr. Tanner's suspension is for a week, this being the first time he has been suspended.

Mr. Harrington having finished the debate, the House adjourned.

JERSEY CITY BOARDS AT ODDS

Difference of Opinion as to Water Bids—Finance Board Wants to Get the Advice of an Expert.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 15.—The resolution of the Street and Water Board awarding a water contract to the Jersey City company was to-night sent to the Board of Finance for its concurrence. The board declined to act except after due deliberation, and referred the matter to the Committee of the Whole.

The Finance Board sent to the Street and Water Board last Monday a communication calling the attention of that board to the fact that the bid of the Rockaway and Hudson County company was about $2,000,000 less than that of the Jersey City company, and stating that if the contract was not awarded to the lowest bidder, the appointment of an expert would be demanded. The Jersey City company's bid is $7,950,000, and the Rockaway's $5,943,000. The Street and Water Board holds that the Jersey City company's bid is the cheaper because that company can store 250 days' supply, while the Rockaway company can store only 140 days' supply.

The Finance Board went into Committee of the Whole at 9 o'clock to-night and decided to demand the appointment of an expert to report on the matter, and also to ask the Corporation Counsel whether the city could award a contract when the bid was not in accordance with the specifications.

Hit Capt. Thompson in the Face.

Sapt. Thompson of the Oak Street Police Station was attacked yesterday while looking for pickpockets in a crowd that was watching the parade of the San Rocco Society in honor of the patron saint of the San Rocco Catholic Church in Roosevelt Street.

The Captain saw an ex-convict and two other men acting suspiciously, and after a chase he caught two of them at Catharine and Henry Streets. One of the men, Patrick W. Ryan, of 96 William Street, Brooklyn, struck the Captain in the face. In trying to ward off the blow, the Captain's wrist was cut by a ring on Ryan's finger.

Ryan was clubbed into submission. The other men arrested were James Murphy of 16 Baxter Street and John J. Casey of 45 Chrystie Street.

MARTINEZ CAMPOS'S VIEW

Spain Must Grant Autonomy or Send a Hundred Thousand Troops.

QUEEN REVIEWS REINFORCEMENTS

Papal Nuncio at Madrid Gives the Royal Blessing Amid Cheers of the Crowd—Severe Sentences Approved.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Times prints a dispatch dated Havana, Aug. 10, saying that there is a persistent rumor in circles usually well informed regarding Government affairs that Captain General Campos has telegraphed to the Government at Madrid that only two courses are open to Spain.

She must either send 100,000 troops to Cuba or must grant to the island complete autonomy. The dispatch also says that Gen. Campos, when asked whether he thought the rebellion would be finished by next Spring, said he hoped so, but that human hopes are liable to disappointment.

It is stated upon good authority, according to this dispatch, that the Spanish soldiers have died from yellow fever during the last few weeks at the rate of .20 a day.

MADRID, Aug. 15.—The men of the Princess Marie Christina de Monteda Regiment who were drafted for service in Cuba, proceeded last evening for Cadiz, where 100,000 persons witnessed their departure for the island.

Prime Minister Canovas del Castillo attended a military review at Vitoria by the Queen Regent.

The contingent of all branches of the army destined for service in Cuba marched past her Majesty.

After reviewing the troops at Vitoria the Queen Regent held an inspection. The Papal Nuncio at Madrid, who accompanied the royal party, gave the troops the Papal blessing amid the cheers of the crowd which had assembled to witness the review.

Besides the previous reinforcements that it was decided to send to Cuba, the Government has concluded to send to Captain General Campos more artillery.

A dispatch to the Imparcial from Havana says that Captain General Campos has confirmed and signed the sentence of the courts-martial imposed upon the sellers of arms to the rebels, and the buyers of the weapons.

Colma, Juan Gualberto, and Gomez, buyers of arms, and Anitua and Lasaga, sellers, will each serve sentences of twenty years' imprisonment, and Haranaga, a seller, will be confined for twelve years.

ARMENIANS AGAINST CHRISTIANS.

Revolutionists Threatened Americans Long Before Sassoun Massacre.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The State Department has received a report from Minister Terrell at Constantinople, dated July 25, relating to the Armenian revolutionists at Marsovan, which is of great interest in connection with the press telegram published yesterday about a riot at that place, in which some American missionaries are said to have been injured.

It appears from Minister Terrell's statement that on July 1, an Armenian named Garabed was assassinated at Marsovan, close to the church door, as he was going to attend early service. He was the chief man of the Protestant community and Chairman of the Council of Thirty, who are responsible for the peace of the city. It was alleged that he had given the Government information in regard to the revolutionists.

Consul Jewett, in reporting this case July 13, to Consul General Short, at Constantinople, said that numerous Armenians were arrested, because there was little doubt that Karabed was murdered by them. Among those arrested was a naturalized American citizen, who had been a student at the American College at Marsovan, but who, as Mr. Jewett was informed, had been dropped from the rolls some months before.

Minister Terrell was promptly informed concerning the assassination and the imprisonments which followed it, and took immediate steps to insure fair treatment of the naturalized citizen, and called upon Mr. Jewett for any worthy information he might have regarding the danger to the missionary teachers at Marsovan from Armenian revolutionists by reason of threats to assassinate them, and also the precautionary measures for their protection afforded or tendered by the local Turkish authorities.

He informed Mr. Jewett that though Turkey had a right to expel undesirable classes of people from her territory, she had no right to treat the acquired American citizenship of any of them as an offense, and to imprison them for that cause, nor to imprison them on mere suspicion. He instructed him in such cases promptly to demand their release, and that, if any of them were arrested while engaged in armed resistance to the Government, to demand a fair trial.

Mr. Tyrrell's report on the troubles at Marsovan was based upon a verbal statement of Mr. Dwight, a leading American missionary at Constantinople, and is as follows:

"More than a year ago sixteen persons at Marsovan received written notice that they would be killed unless they would co-operate with the Armenian revolutionists. President Tracey and Prof. Riggs, of Marsovan College were two of these. They had incurred the ill will of the revolutionists by refusing to receive in the college the sons of certain men suspected of being revolutionists.

"Garabed, who was assassinated, was another of the sixteen who received notice, and Mr. Dwight has been informed that still another had been assassinated. A Turkish guard was furnished at the request of Mr. Terrell, to protect the American families from the assassins. Mr. Dwight considers this guard sufficient to protect the missionaries at the college, and Mr. Terrell has not applied for an additional force.

"The local Governor informed the Armenians, after the killing, that he intended to arrest all suspected persons and imprison them until they revealed the names of the guilty one; that their object was to provoke Turkish vengeance in order to secure the sympathy and intervention of Christian Europe, but that they would not succeed, as he had caused to be preached in the mosques for months that such was their object, and that any Turk who killed a Christian would be the worst enemy of Islam."

Mr. Terrell added that the revolutionists at Marsovan had organized and marked the American professors long before the Sassoun atrocities.

HOVAS INTRENCHED AT KINAJY.

Heavy Death Rate from Disease Among the French Invaders.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Advices from Mojanga, Madagascar, of date Aug. 8, are to the effect that a force of Hovas has intrenched itself at Kinajy, on the northern slope of the Ambohimena Mountains, between Andriba and Antananarivo, the capital. Gen. Duchesne, commanding the French forces, was advancing on the position.

Another Hova force, numbering 4,000 men, has arrived at Bemarivo. It is evident that it intends to cut off the French supplies.

There is a heavy mortality among the French troops, owing to climatic conditions, which produce malaria and other sicknesses.

Kinajy is a flortified town, at the height of 1,050 meters. The French line of invasion runs through there, Mahdridaza, Talata, a market town, 500 meters to the left of Ambodinangavo Mountain, Ambatoronana, Ambazobe, which is at the right of the Vazobe Mountain, and an open country leading to the capital of Madagascar.

KAISER WILHELM RETURNS HOME.

A Rumor that the Escorting Cruiser's Boiler Has Been Damaged.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Emperor William's visit to Lord Lonsdale at the latter's seat at Penrith, came to an end to-day. At 2 o'clock his Majesty and his suite were driven to the train for Leith, where he will board his yacht, the Hohenzollern.

Prior to taking his departure, the Emperor expressed delight at his reception, and thanked Lord Lonsdale.

His Majesty arrived at Leith this afternoon, and was cheered by thousands. He boarded the Imperial yacht, and at 6 o'clock this evening sailed on his return voyage to Germany.

KIEL, Aug. 15.—It is rumored here that the cruiser Gefion, which was destined to accompany the German Imperial yacht Hohenzollern, has damaged her boiler while at sea.

A GERMAN DECORATION DAY.

Impressive Ceremonies and Unveiling of a Monument at Metz.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The battlefields of Colombey-Neuilly and Noisseville, to the eastward of Metz, the scenes of the engagements between the Germans and French Aug. 14, Aug. 31, and Sept. 1, 1870, were to-day visited by German veterans, who deposited wreaths on the graves of the fallen soldiers, German and French alike.

The services at the graves were very impressive. The veterans were accompanied by bands and by deputations of the officers of the regiments which participated in the battles. Hymns were sung and artillery salutes were fired over the graves.

The memorial monument of the Thirteenth Regiment was unveiled at Metz today. The clergy, the Burgomaster, and other prominent officials attended.

Death of a Famous Marketwoman.

The death is announced in Paris of the eldest of the market women, Mme. Deschamps. She was born in 1804, in the Innocents Market, which she saw in a turmoil in 1830, when Charles X. was overthrown. Charles X. deserved this misadventure. He was not a man of taste. "I carried baskets and crates of fruit and vegetables on my head often to the Tuileries," Mme. Deschamps would say. "Can you believe it? He never paid the slightest attention to me."

Napoleon III. was more appreciative. She was a delegate to present a bouquet to him when the new Halles were inaugurated. She wore a green silk dress, and bowed solemnly. The Emperor thanked her, rolled his eternal cigarette, and perhaps smiled. Mme. Deschamps interpreted this hypothetical smile into an expression of love. She always said, "Napoleon saw me and fell in love with me. We tried to meet again while he reigned, but destiny separated us. I have been faithful to him. He has always had my heart." Mme. Deschamps had another title to fame. She was the first to sell Julienne soup in the market.

California Fruit at London Auction.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—Half of the cargo of California fruit brought to England by the American Line steamer St. Louis reached Covent Garden in time to be sold at auction to-day. The fruit was not in uniform condition. Pears sold at 6s. per case for soft ones and 12s. for green. Many cases of pears in bad condition were thrown away. Plums and peaches brought less than the same fruit would have commanded in New-York. The rest of the consignment will be sold to-morrow. There was a strong demand for grapes.

Zola's Conclusions About Rome.

Emile Zola has said to one of his interviewers in ordinary, "I cannot tell you the conclusions of my 'Rome,' for two reasons. The first reason is that they are to disengage themselves from the story as I write it." This reminds one of the ancient dialogue between the Mayor of a town and Henry IV. "We did not salute you for two reasons," said the Mayor. "The first is that we had no powder." "I relieve you from the obligation of stating the second reason," Henry IV. replied.

Graver Returns of Kiel Accident.

KIEL, Aug. 15.—It is learned that the number of deaths resulting from the crowding yesterday on a landing stage of a number of workmen employed at the Germania dock yards was larger than was at first supposed. Divers have already recovered fourteen bodies, and are seeking others. The accident was caused by the violent rushing of the men to the gangway as they were returning at noon from their work on a torpedo catcher.

Macmurtry's Death in Paris.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—A post-mortem examination of the remains of Mr. Macmurtry, the rich American who was found dead in the bathroom of his residence in Rue Trouchet, shows that death resulted from natural causes. Mr. Morss, the American Consul General, to-day received from San Francisco a cable dispatch signed John Flournoy requesting that the body be embalmed and shipped to the United States.

Pope Leo in Excellent Health.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—The Standard to-morrow will print a dispatch containing the best of news regarding the health of the Pope. The dispatch says that if nothing unexpected should happen His Holiness may well attain his one-hundredth year. He is always in good spirits, and his conversation is as brilliant as ever, and full of depth and vigor.

Indignant Nationalist Meetings.

LONDON, Aug. 15.—A series of meetings of the Nationalist members of the House of Commons was held in the committee room to-day, at which the omission from the Queen's speech of a promise of Irish land legislation was unanimously denounced. It was also decided to draft an amendment to the address in reply to the speech.

Cool Advice About Luxemburg.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—The Lokal Anzeiger strongly advises Germany to annex the Grand Duchy of Luxemburg, which by the London Treaty of 1867 was declared neutral territory, and to fortify the capital so that Strassburg, Metz, and Luxemourg will be impregnable fortresses.

Papal Policy in France Altered.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—The Figaro says that in consequence of the advice received from certain French prelates the Pope has definitely abandoned his policy of advising the Catholics of France to rally to the support of the republic.

Strikers Flogged by Cossacks.

BERLIN, Aug. 15.—It is reported here from Kattowitz that a detachment of Cossacks has flogged fourteen striking colliers who were employed in the mines at Zagorz, Russia, by this means compelling the strikers to return to work.

The Influence of Persia.

From Johnson's Oriental Religions.

To understand the relation of Mussulman rule to religious and intellectual freedom, we must note the influence of the conquest of Persia on the Arab mind. When the invaders took the capital city of Khosrû, they did not know the value of booty. Some offered to exchange gold for silver, and others mistook camphor for sulphur. They came like swarms of half-starved locusts to devour the land. They were banditti of the desert, with no culture but the inspiration of the clans. The only idea of government in these tribes was the leadership of age and valor, as represented in the Sheikh, with a natural mixture of hereditary respect. On the death of Mohammed they broke into rebellion. Islam really came on the world like a fierce descent of desert clans on their foes.

Mohammed's ideal of government was just to send his Governors through Arabia to establish Islam, and then to collect tribute from the poor, in camels and sheep, also as plunder to meet the expenses of his campaign. Under these circumstances it was an absolute necessity for the founders of the Mussulman Empire in the East to adopt in the main, the financial and administrative experience of their more cultured subjects. Arabic names, customs, language, rites, penetrated the empire; but, under their external forms appeared the native ideas and methods. Persians were the leaders and shapers of Islamic culture. The simple Arabs learned of these larger brains and more sensuous imaginations, music, architecture, sculpture, philosophy, wine, and fine apparel. Persians were the real founders and teachers of the great academic clubs and schools.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Wednesday night to 12 o'clock Thursday night.)

5:05 A. M.—35 West Third Street; American Novelty Company; damage, $600.

7:40 A. M.—164 East One Hundred and Third Street; Harris Dimond; damage slight.

8 A. M.—151 Essex Street; Robinson & Freeman; damage, $500; to building, $1,000.

9:15 A. M.—39 Park Street; damage slight.

10:50 A. M.—Ninety-fifth Street and Riverside Drive; damage slight.

2:25 P. M.—284 Willis Avenue; Daniel Ottenberg; damage, $5.

4:15 P. M.—247 East Thirty-second Street; Thomas Beyson; damage, $25.

5 P. M.—70 James Street; Peter Zeppeltell; damage, $40.

7:15 P. M.—241 East Forty-second Street; Charles Zimmerman; damage, $200.

11 P. M.—1,820 First Avenue; Charles Gobelhouse; bakery; damage, $5.

THE BIG REPUBLICAN TAX

Distribution of the Four-and-a-Half-Million Increase.

A COMPARISON FOR THE TAXPAYER

Last Year's Democratic Rate of 2.18 Mills Practically the Lowest in Thirty-eight Years—This Year's Rate 3.24.

All over the State, among voters of both the leading parties, great interest is manifested in the publication and republication of the table showing the increased taxation resulting from one half year of Republican control of the State offices and both branches of the Legislature. Emboldened, perhaps, by the large Republican majorities of last Fall, the successful party, forgetting that there was a hereafter, and intent chiefly upon realizing the benefits within easy reach, provided for expenditures with a liberality that disregarded the taxpayers, and piled up obligations to meet which it was necessary to impose upon the people more than $13,500,000 instead of a little more than the $9,000,000 called for in 1894.

An increase of taxation in any degree is always offensive. A sudden and uncalled-for advance of 50 per cent., and by a party that assumed control with many promises of retrenchment and reform, could not fail to be exasperating. To all men who have observed the downward tendency of the State tax rate, and who know that in 1894, under a Democratic Governor, the tax rate was 1.06 mills lower than it is this year, the table showing the increase is an eloquent appeal to those who are asked to decide on Nov. 5, whether they will permit the Republican high-tax makers, or the more economical Democrats, hereafter to authorize the expenditures that make taxes necessary. The tax for the whole State, by counties, as compared with the tax of last year, is given in the following table:

Counties.	Tax. 1894.	Tax. 1895.	Increase Under Republican Rule. 1895.
Albany ..	$199,809.99	$296,965.30	$97,155.31
Allegany..	30,732.38	45,675.64	14,943.26
Broome....	64,897.06	96,452.51	31,555.45
Cattaraugus..	36,969.40	54,945.34	17,975.94
Cayuga ..	64,063.20	95,213.21	31,150.01
Chautauqua..	61,583.59	91,557.63	29,974.04
Chemung.	46,818.76	69,583.85	22,765.09
Chenango.	33,215.17	49,380.54	16,165.37
Clinton...	14,682.55	21,821.78	7,139.23
Columbia .	57,338.32	85,196.66	27,858.34
Cortland ..	21,265.68	31,650.46	10,354.78
Delaware .	31,678.22	47,081.40	15,403.18
Dutchess .	97,220.86	144,488.18	47,267.82
Erie....	541,135.66	804,211.19	263,076.13
Essex...	22,065.02	34,176.08	11,181.06
Franklin ..	18,914.19	28,110.99	9,196.80
Fulton...	23,953.97	35,601.32	11,647.35
Genesee ..	49,264.72	73,219.13	23,954.41
Greene...	27,607.71	41,031.04	13,423.33
Hamilton..	2,088.13	3,995.20	1,307.07
Herkimer .	44,244.81	65,163.85	20,919.04
Jefferson .	59,149.21	87,909.83	28,760.62
Kings	1,105,272.90	1,688,886.41	536,113.49
Lewis	17,199.83	25,563.06	8,363.23
Livingston	55,038.08	81,801.21	26,763.13
Madison .	42,272.94	62,827.83	20,554.89
Monroe ...	287,575.45	427,405.72	139,830.27
Mont'm'y.	55,169.12	81,904.46	26,825.84
New-York.	4,176,713.86	6,203,134.37	2,026,420.51
Niagara ..	71,275.51	105,932.41	34,656.90
Oneida...	134,544.01	188,788.48	55,209.47
Onondaga .	165,418.89	245,851.93	80,433.04
Ontario ..	64,628.17	96,054.37	31,426.20
Orange ...	97,733.89	145,284.86	47,550.47
Orleans ...	32,406.83	48,164.09	15,757.27
Oswego	52,007.20	77,295.09	25,287.89
Otsego	45,147.73	67,100.21	21,952.58
Putnam ..	14,661.67	21,790.73	7,129.06
Queens ...	150,424.75	223,567.07	73,142.32
Rens'laer..	135,510.66	201,415.75	65,890.40
Richmond.	56,965.12	84,663.76	27,698.64
Rockland .	29,326.23	43,585.70	14,259.46
St. Law'ce.	60,817.39	90,380.15	29,571.76
Saratoga .	90,906.33	135,106.09	44,732.42
Sch'tady .	31,824.33	47,298.55	15,474.22
Schoharie..	28,396.56	38,286.63	9,890.07
Schuyler ..	14,820.70	22,027.09	7,206.39
Seneca	52,354.62	48,088.41	15,733.08
Steuben ...	58,170.55	86,468.68	28,280.13
Suffolk ...	46,455.21	69,043.52	22,588.31
Sullivan ..	11,519.44	17,120.64	5,601.20
Tioga	25,765.87	38,249.24	12,483.77
Tompkins..	28,392.30	42,197.73	13,805.43
Ulster	56,044.96	83,296.18	27,251.22
Warren ...	14,998.02	22,290.65	7,292.63
Wash'ton .	31,836.61	61,733.31	29,896.70
Wayne ...	52,428.78	77,951.40	25,522.62
West'ch'r .	237,835.42	353,197.78	115,562.36
Wyoming .	32,918.79	48,925.17	16,006.38
Yates	24,317.15	36,141.09	11,823.94
Total ...	$9,150,463.78	$13,607,617.82	$4,457,154.04

Not since 1875 has the State tax been so large as it is in 1895; but, in 1875, with $14,206,680.61, the tax rate was 6 mills. In 1889, the State tax being $12,557,352.74, the rate was 3.52 mills. Then came several years of lower taxation, until, in 1893, with an increase over the previous year, the tax rate was advanced from 1.98 to 2.58. In 1894, the tax was reduced from $10,418,182.08 to $9,155,742.88, and the rate dropped to 2.18, which, according to the explanation of Controller Roberts, in his last annual report, was practically lower than the rate of 1892, and the lowest the State has had since 1856. According to other judges, the lowest rate for thirty-six years was that of 1.37 mills in 1891, when the whole State tax was $5,196,666.40. The Republican increase alone over last year's tax was but $739,000 less than the whole tax in 1891; the tax for 1895 only lacks about $2,000,000 of being three times the tax of 1891.

Economy in the years of Democratic administration is not accidental. Take two years of complete Republican control at Albany, and two years of complete Democratic control. Compare them, and note the results of the comparison:

	Tax Rate.
1892—Republican control	2.01
1895—Republican control	3.24
Average of two Republican years	2.64
1892—Democratic control	1.98
1893—Democratic control	2.58
Average of two Democratic years	2.28

The year 1892 was the first in which the Democrats had been in complete control of the State since 1883. Yet they so employed their opportunity and the resources of the State that when they lost the legislative power, in 1893, they had paid off the State debt to the last dollar, had met extraordinary expenditures to fight the cholera, had discharged the debt caused by the Buffalo strikes, had provided for the World's Fair exhibit at Chicago, and still had kept the tax rates of 1892 and 1893 down to 1.98 and 2.58.

The Republicans were impressed, at the adjournment of the Legislature, with the necessity of explaining the increased tax rate. The apology for it came out in the letter issued by the Republican State Committee, which apparently considered it of the first importance to tell why the Republicans, presumably at Platt's dictation, had refused to complete the programme of reforms proposed for New-York City by the leaders of the combination that made possible the election of a Republican as Mayor. The attempted explanation of the increase of State taxation was unsatisfactory. The Controller had not collected as much tax as he had expected to collect; the Legislature was obliged to make more appropriations than had been estimated; it was necessary to appropriate an increase of $250,000 for additional members of the Legislature created by the Republican Constitutional Convention; it was also necessary to appropriate $250,000 because the Constitutional Convention had spent just that much more than it was expected to spend, and the Republicans conjectured that the transfer of the pauper insane, under the State Care act, increased State expenses $2,000,000.

It was an easy thing for the Republican State Committee to declare in its defense of the last legislature that "taxes had been too low." The defenders of the extravagant Legislature probably did not inquire any more particularly than did Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who, on May 14, in commenting upon the work of the Legislature, said: "The strictest economy has been practiced, and but for the additional expenses imposed upon the State Treasury by bringing New-York and Kings Counties under the State Care act, which was unavoidable, the tax rate would probably be but very little higher than it was last year, and last year the rate was very low, indeed." The State Committee jumped at $2,000,000 as the cost of the State Care act, while Controller Roberts figures it at $125,000 a month, or $1,500,000.

A party that would so easily increase expenditures 50 per cent. in a year when the people who pay the taxes were only just beginning to recover from a long period of depression and distress, cannot rely upon having created confidence in their inclination or wish to restrain expenditures or taxes when the business condition has improved. And it is scarcely conceivable that there will be any appeal to the voters for support upon the ground that the State taxes were the direct result of the displacement of Democrats by Republicans.

LAWYER JOHNSON WAS NOT ANGRY

NOR DID HE INSULT THE EX-PRESIDENT IN A WILL TRIAL.

If Any One Showed Irritation, He Claims, It Was Mr. Harrison, and There Was No Justification for It.

From The Chicago Chronicle.

RICHMOND, Ind., Aug. 8.—My attention has just been called to the following communication, which was published in The Chronicle some days ago, and which, I am informed, has since been quite extensively copied by the Eastern press:

Ever since the trial of the celebrated Morrison will case at Richmond, in which ex-President Harrison appeared as counsel for the heirs, there has been a good deal of quiet gossip regarding his statement at the close of the trial that he never would appear again in a jury case. The true case, no doubt, has at last been ascertained by a gentleman in Mr. Harrison's confidence.

Pitted against the ex-President in the trial of the Morrison case was Henry U. Johnson of Richmond, the present Republican Representative in Congress for the Ninth District. He was accounted the leading member of the defendant's counsel. He brought into the trial an undoveable temper and an utter inability to accept defeat with equanimity. Almost with the opening of the trial he seems to have conceived the idea that Harrison was posing in the case as an ex-President rather than as a lawyer, and he early began to regard all of the rulings of the Court that were adverse to his interests as resulting from Harrison's personality, rather than from the cogency of his reasoning or the selection and application of the authorities he cited.

One morning upon the opening of court a question propounded to a witness called out an objection from Mr. Harrison. It was a vital one to the case; in fact, the result seemed to hang upon it. Harrison and Johnson argued the point of law involved, and the Court ruled in favor of the former. In an instant Johnson was on his feet, his form trembling with passion and his voice husky with emotion.

"If the presence of an ex-President in this case," he said, looking at the Court savagely, "is controlling these rulings, it is time that we knew it beyond doubt."

CLOSE RACE AT AQUEDUCT

Crimea and Yankee Doodle Run a Dead Heat.

GOV. SHEEHAN A DISAPPOINTMENT

Beaten Easily by Outsiders, Though a Strong Favorite—Kinglet in Excellent Form—Campania's Surprise.

For the third time since the opening of the Spring meeting at Aqueduct a dead heat was run at the new track yesterday. The race in which the judges were unable to separate the horses was the fourth event, a dash of five and one-half furlongs for two-yar-olds. Crimea, on her good performance on the preceding day, was an even-money favorite, with Yankee Doodle a heavily backed second choice.

Yankee Doodle opened up such a big gap in the first part of the race that it hardly seemed possible that he could be reached, but in the final furlong he, as usual, began to falter, and Crimea closed on him. Overton, by hard riding, managed to keep up with Crimea and make a dead heat. In the run-off there was another battle royal. Yankee Doodle again made the running to the last eighth, when Crimea, who is a slow beginner, again collared him. Yankee Doodle seemed to be beaten, but Overton, as on the former occasion, rode another desperate race and was beaten but a neck in a furious drive. Crimea was much the better horse, and the closeness of the finishes was simply due to the superior jockeyship of Overton over O'Leary.

E. Purser, the owner of Yankee Doodle, tried to induce D. Higgins, the owner of Crimea, to divide, but the latter would not agree. Purser claimed that according to the rules he was not forced to start his colt again, but the Stewards decided otherwise. He then informed the Stewards that he would start his colt under protest and place the matter before The Jockey Club.

McCafferty's Eliza Belle was an odds-on favorite for the opening event. Elen H. II., one of the outsiders, ridden by Hamilton, made all the running and beat her home in a big romp by two lengths. Ben Nalad was a poor third. Governor Sheehan, the favorite for the second event proved a sad disappointment to his backers. At no part of the race was he an important factor. Panway and Gold Dollar, the two outsiders, had the race to themselves, Panway winning cleverly by a length. Speculation was closing fast on Gold Dollar at the end, but he did not quite get up, being beaten in a drive by a neck.

Kinglet, the favorite, had an easy task in disposing of Logan, Annie Bishop, and Cuckoo in the fourth event. With the exception of the first quarter he made all the running and won under a pull by three lengths. W. B. took up the running from Pay or Play in the fifth race at the head of the stretch, and galloped in an easy winner by a half dozen lengths. Ballard, who rode W. B., made a complaint to the Stewards that McCafferty struck him with his whip at the turn into the stretch. McCafferty admitted he struck Ballard, but claimed that Ballard was crowding him on the fence. The Stewards dismissed the matter and reprimanded both jockeys.

Campania brought about another upset by beating out Mirage and Inquirendo in the closing race. Mirage and Inquirendo had the race between them to the last eighth, where they were joined by Campania, the latter in a drive, winning by a scant length.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the betting against each of the starters, are given herewith:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for maiden two-year-olds. Five-eighths of a mile. Time—1:02¾.

1—Helen H. II., J. H. Valentine's b. f., by Spendthrift-Serenade, 110 pounds..(Hamilton)
2—Eliza Belle, J. J. McCafferty's br. f, 111..(Doggett)
3—Ben Naiad, E. C. Headley's br. g., 107..(Reagan)
4—Fred Train, 110. | 7—Chester, 110.
5—Rondout II., 107. | 8—Big Joe, 110.
6—Cutlong, 107.

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.		
12—1..Helen H. II.	4—1	15—1..Rondout II.	6—1		
4—5..Eliza Belle	Out	20—1..Cutlong	8—1		
3—1..Ben Nalad	1—1	15—1..Chester	6—1		
8—1..Fred Train	3—1	20—1..Big Joe	8—1		

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16¾. No bid for the winner.

1—Panway, R. Bradley's ch. m., 6 years, by Panique-By the Way, 97 pounds, $200..(Keefe)
2—Gold Dollar, Crilly & Co.'s ch. g., 107½, $300..(Penn)
3—Speculation, W. Stears's, blk. h., 6, 105, $200..(Hamilton)
4—Milan, 4, 97. | 6—Shelly Tuttle, 5, 108.
5—Governor Sheehan, 4, 110½. | 7—Fred Douglass, 4, 102.

Betting.					
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.		
12—1..Panway	4—1	7—5..Gov'r Shee'n	1—2		
20—1..Gold Dollar	8—1	5—1..Shelly Tuttle	8—5		
4—1..Speculation	7—5	4—1..Fred Doug's	7—5		
10—1..Milan	4—1				

Won by a length; a neck between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:43¾.

1—Kinglet, R. Le Clair's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike-Laura Gould, 114 pounds.....(Sheedy)
2—Logan, H. Shields's ch. a., 114....(Overton)
3—Annie Bishop, H. Clarke, Sr.'s, b. m., 5, 99.....(Hamilton)
4—Cuckoo, 4, 109.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Kinglet	2—5	4—1..Annie Bishop	4—5
8—5..Logan	1—2	30—1..Cuckoo	4—1

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; for two-year-olds; selling allowances. One and a half furlongs. Time—1:09; 1:08½. No bid for the winner.

*1—Crimea, D. Higgins's ch. f., by Algerine-Balaklava, 95 pounds, $500.....(O'Leary)
*2—Yankee Doodle, Cambridge Stable's, b. c., 112, $1,800 .....(Overton)
3—Volley, W. C. Daly's br. g., 98, $800..(Keefe)
4—Laura Davis, 95. | 5—Jessie Ryan, 99.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
1—1..Crimea	2—5	20—1..Laura Davis	4—1
2—1..Yankee Doodle	1—2	30—1..Jessie Ryan	6—1
6—2..Volley	3—5		

Betting. Run-Off.

To Win.	To Win.
Crimea	5—8
Yankee Doodle	7—5

*Dead heat for 2d place. Volley third, four lengths away. Run-off won by Crimea by a neck.

***

FIFTH RACE.—Purse $400, of which $50 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:58¾. No bid for the winner.

1—W. B., D. Higgins's b. g., 6 years, by Glengarry-Bessie Bell, 141 pounds, $500.(Ballard)
2—Pay or Play, F. Burlew's br. c., 4, 102, $500.....(McCafferty)
3—Sprite, F. Lowe's b. g., 4, 129, $500..(Doggett)
4—Daly, 4, 129.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
3—5..W. B.	Out	4—1..Sprite	3—5
3—1..Pay or Play	2—5	30—1..Daly	4—1

Won by five lengths; four lengths between second and third.

SIXTH RACE.—Purse $300, of which $50 to second and $25 to third, for three-year-olds; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:44.

No bid for the winner.

1—Campania, E. C. Headley's b. f., by Hayden Edwards-Virgie Wright, 105 pounds, $600..(Reagan)
2—Mirage, G. Anderson's b. c, 107, $500..(Sheedy)
3—Inquirendo, J. Kneale's b. c., 107, $500..(Hamilton)
4—Captain Jack, 98.

Betting.			
To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1..Campania	4—5	8—5..Inquirendo	2—5
1—1..Mirage	1—4	20—1..Captain Jack	4—1

Won by half a length; three lengths between second and third.

KLAMATH WINS A RACE.

Beuzetta Had to be Withdrawn on Account of Lameness.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The harness racers drew a very fair patronage this afternoon, the expected attraction being the 2:11 trot. In this Beuzetta, Klamath, and six other noted campaigners were named. Onoqua and Nightingale were scratched last night, but all the others were supposed to start.

After considerable money had been invested on Beuzetta it was announced that she had been allowed to withdraw. The reason was that after the famous filly had come out for the warming up exercise she was so lame that it would have been almost certain defeat to ask her to meet Klamath again. The money laid by the bookmakers against the latter, on the supposition that Beuzetta would start, was saved for them by C. J. Hamlin, who ordered the starter to declare all bets off. Then a new book was made with Klamath a strong favorite.

Lesa Wilkes made it quite interesting for the other trotters from the Pacific coast in the first heat, but by a great burst from the head of the stretch Klamath got home first in 2:09¾. He was separately timed for the last quarter in 0:30. Aunt Delilah was the dangerous member in the second heat, but a mile in 2:10¼ disposed of her. Then Lesa Wilkes went away lapped on the gelding in the third heat, with Aunt Delilah also close up. Just after passing the half, Klamath was seen to move out from the pole, Aunt Delilah dropping behind him. As Lesa Wilkes was outside, and giving the leader a strong argument, she was carried wide. The result was that Aunt Delilah had a sure thing for second place, and Dickerson stopped driving Lesa Wilkes, feeling sure that the judges had seen the foul. He made a complaint, which was heard, but not heeded, and the horses were placed as they finished.

William Corbett, the owner of Lesa Wilkes, expressed great indignation at this shabby treatment, and the opinion was general that both Klamath and Aunt Delilah should have been punished for combining to defeat the mare from San Mateo Farm. A buyer from New-York had made an offer for Aunt Delilah, and the price was agreed upon. After the race Stewart produced a third man, who he said had raised the first bidder, and was now her owner. His price was $8,000, and, now that the mare had done so well, he wanted $1,000 for his bargain. The New-Yorker agreed to this, and at $4,000 Aunt Delilah goes to the metropolis. De Cernea, who did the business, is supposed to act for Frederick W. Ayres, a rich road driver of that city.

The two pacing classes also went to favorites, though Rachel lost one heat to Bumps before she could win the first one. Besides that, Marcus Daly's filly had to step a mile in 2:08½ to put foot Bumps in the second heat.

There was another disappointment when Arthur L. failed to appear in the class for young pacers after his name was on the board. Again the starter declared all bets off, and waited till the bookmakers could change the quotations. Theodore Shelton had so much more speed than the others that he was pulled to a walk at the end of the first two heats. In the third, the colt was evidently out to distance the field, which would have given him all the purse.

After going to the half faster than a 2:10 gait, Shelton quit so badly that he had to be whipped out in 2:12¾. This is a new mark for John R. Gentry's brother, but it did not shut out any of the slower pacers. Gentry himself was shipped to-day for Washington Park, Chicago, to prepare for his second encounter with Joe Patchen. The race is for a purse of $3,000, equally divided, and fixed for next Thursday. Robert J. will be there also, and the three are entered in the free-for-all pace at New-York a week after the Chicago meeting. Rubinstein, Directly, and Mascot are also named in this event.

Secretary Hedges left for New-York to-night after arranging for this race, which brings the famous trio together in one contest for the first time. He has also secured a great field in the free-for-all trot, including Azote, Beuzetta, Klamath, Fantasy, Dan, Cupid, and Dandy Jim.

The summaries:

2:27 Class.—Pacing; purse, $2,000.

Rachel, br. f., by Baron Wilkes, dam by George Wilkes, (Kenney)	1	1	2	1
Bumps, b. g., by Baron Wilkes, (Wilson)	3	2	1	2
Vallean, br. s., (Strader)	2	3	3	3
Katy Greenlander, blk. f., (Andrews)	4	4	4	4
Gem D., b. s., (Noble)	5	dis		
Nelly Rooker, b. m., (Hersey)	dis			

Time—2:11; 2:08¾; 2:11; 2:11¾.

2:11 Class.—Trotting; purse, $2,000.

Klamath, b. g., by Morookus-Bob, by Ophir, (Raymond)	1	1	1	
Aunt Delilah, b. m., (Stewart)	5	2	2	
Lesa Wilkes, br. m., (Dickerson)	2	5	5	
Dandy Jim, gr. g., (Slim)	4	3	3	
David B., ch. g., (Curtis)	3	4	4	

Time—2:09¾; 2:10¼; 2:10¾.

2:25 Class.—Pacing; for three-year-olds and under; purse, $1,000.

Theodore Shelton, b. c., by Ashland Wilkes-Damewood, by Wedgwood, (Ramey)	1	1	1	
George E., b. c., (Stewart)	4	2	2	
Adam, b. g., (R. E. Curry)	2	4	3	
McKinstry, b. c., (Loomis)	3	3	4	

Time—2:18¾; 2:17; 2:12¾.

Results at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 15.—The results of to-day's races here are:

FIRST RACE.—For all ages; purse $375. Five furlongs. Waltzer, 105 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 2, won by three lengths; Runaway, 112, (Lendrum,) 7 to 1, second; Prig, 112, (Donnelly,) 3 to 1, third. Time—1:01½. Engineer, Rothman B., and Edna Kay also ran.

SECOND RACE.—For fillies; purse $375. Five and a half furlongs. Floretta IV., 115 pounds, (Griffin,) 1 to 6, won by a length; Chissie B., 108, (Cassin,) 5 to 1, second; Coda, 108, (Narvaez,) 50 to 1, third. Time—1:09. Miss Hannah also ran.

THIRD RACE.—For two-year-olds. Four and a half furlongs. La Gallienne, 105 pounds, (Cochran,) 3 to 1, won by a neck; Florence Colville, 105, (McClain,) 5 to 1, second; Predicament, 105, (Griffin,) 1 to 3, third. Time—0:56⅝. Taffeta, Miss Blanche, and Princess Jean also ran.

FOURTH RACE.—For three-year-olds and upward; purse $375. One mile and a furlong. Merry Monarch, 103 pounds, (Perkins,) 4 to 1, won by half a length; Candelabra, 103, (Griffin,) 7 to 10, second; Kilkenny, 103, (A. Clayton,) 7 to 2, third. Time—1:56¾. Fullerton Lass and Semper Lex also ran.

FIFTH RACE.—The Beverwyck Steeplechase; of the value of $1,500; for all ages. Full course; about two miles and a half. Sayonara, 147 pounds, (Dunlap,) 4 to 1, won by a neck; St. Luke, 159, (Brazil,) 4 to 1, second; Woodford, 162, (McInerney,) 5 to 2, third. Time—5:10. Beverwyck, Lepanto gelding, and Glenfallon also ran.

The following are the entries for the races here to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Runaway and Double Cross, 112 pounds each; Manchester, 105; Refugee, 103; Lady Diamond, 102; Fair Flora, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Crescendo, Requital, and Nimrod, 118 pounds each; Beau Ideal, 95.

THIRD RACE.—The Merchants' Stakes. One and one-eighth miles. Clifford, 126 pounds; Rey El Santa Anita, 120; Sir Excess, 114; Lassak, 113; Prince Carl, 107; Song and Dance, 106.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Perfidy and Joan, 105 pounds each; Predicament, 103; Au Revoir, 101; Argentina, 101; Bernardine, 97; Marquise, 97; Florrie, 95; Kilrona, 95.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Brandywine, 111 pounds; Lake Shore, 110; Laurel, 107; St. Ilario, 99; Aimee Goodwin, 94; Navahoe, 88.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—For two-year-olds; selling allowances. One-half mile.

Black Bonnet	111	Gloria	95
Secret Service	107	Miss Lynat	95
Buccaneer	106	Unity	95
Larissa	103	Venetia II.	95
Imperial	102	Mary Nance	95
Millie L.	99	The Kite	95
Irvana	99	Harry Rhodes	95
Benning	98		

SECOND RACE.—For maidens. Three-quarters of a mile.

Vidocq	118	Hummingbird	107
Missing Link	115	Jake Shipsey	107
A Head	115	Belvina	105
Reifer	110	Effie Dean	105
Bowling Green	110	Ruby	105
Lancer	107		

THIRD RACE.—Selling. One mile.

Captain T	105	Abingdon	86
Foundling	102	Mirage	86
Little Tom	98	Buckeye	86

FOURTH RACE.—Selling. Three-quarters of a mile.

Sun Up	115	Bel Demonio	100
Drum Major	110	Panway	96
Ameer	106	Lady Richmond	92
Old Dominion	104	St. Vincent	89
Little Tom	104	Clanrece	86
Mangrove	100	Roundelay	79

FIFTH RACE.—Selling. One mile.

Marshall	109	Clarus	99
Warlike	104	Juanita	96
Queen Bess	102	Golden Gate	91
Sir Dixon, Jr.	101	Curious	86

SIXTH RACE.—Selling. One mile and a sixteenth.

Speculation	110	Sea Bird	105
Now or Never	110	Maggie K	105
Fred Douglass	110	Baroness	105
Daly	107		

Pony Race from Chicago to Atlanta.

CHICAGO, Aug. 15.—A pony race from Chicago to the exposition grounds at Atlanta, a distance of 905 miles, began to-day for a purse of $2,000. Henrico Schutley, a Spaniard, and Arthur Bingham, better known as "Billy the Kid," cowboys, who have been in an exhibition mining camp here, will try their powers of endurance and the speed of their animals against two representatives of the stockyards, H. G. Payne and Harvey Campbell. The stockyard ponies are expected to show superior merits. The riders will try to make 100 miles a day, and will telegraph each day's run from thirty-one shipping places through Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, and Georgia.

Injured by a Vicious Stallion.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., Aug. 15.—The stallion owned by Thomas J. Edsall of Edenville, which, a few days ago, nearly killed two attendants, at Goshen, attacked his owner yesterday at his home and nearly killed him. Mr. Edsall's arm was torn so badly as to render amputation necessary, and his head was badly lacerated. He is, perhaps, fatally injured. The horse is valuable and speedy.

Stallion Florida Dead.

LEXINGTON, Ky., Aug. 15.—Florida, bay stallion, foaled 1867, by Hambletonian, dam by Volunteer, died of old age last night. He was owned by Col. Z. E. Simmons of this city.

The bay yearling colt, half brother to La Belle, by Onondaga, dam Aileen, by Alarm, died at the Association track last night. He cost his owner, W. M. Wallace, a large sum.

BEST ATHLETES MAY COMPETE.

Amateur Athletic Union Grants Dispensation for International Games.

The New-York Athletic Club wrote a letter July 29 to the President of the Amateur Athletic Union, explaining its position very clearly regarding the coming international contest between the New-York and London Athletic Clubs, which is to be held at Manhattan Field Sept. 21. When the invitation was sent by the New-York Athletic Club to the London Athletic Club Dec. 11, 1894, to arrange an international athletic match, it gave the latter the choice of two contests, club against club, or all Great Britain against all America, and in accepting the proposition the choice of the London Athletic Club was club against club.

It was understood that either club should have the privilege of strengthening its team by electing athletes from other clubs. The laws of the English Amateur Athletic Association place no restrictions on such elections, while the Amateur Athletic Union is very strict upon that very point. The London Athletic Club has secured champions from England, Ireland, and Scotland for this special occasion, which makes it an international contest with all Great Britain on the one side, and simply the New-York Athletic Club on the other side.

The fact was pointed out to the Amateur Athletic Union that, while all these celebrated cracks were elected members of the London Athletic Club for the American trip, they did not represent the London Athletic Club in this year's English championships, but, on the contrary, the clubs from which they have been temporarily borrowed.

The letter sent out by the New-York Athletic Club, although too lengthy for publication in full, goes into every detail so thoroughly that the members of the Board of Governors of the Amateur Athletic Union could not help seeing at a glance that they were the stumbling block, and promptly granted a special dispensation for this occasion. When William B. Curtis, President of the Amateur Athletic Union, read the communication of President Whiteley of the New-York Athletic Club, he requested Secretary James E. Sullivan to send a copy of the letter to each member of the Board of Governors to take a mail vote upon the subject.

The vote resulted in favor of the request of the New-York Athletic Club, and athletes who are not regular athletic members of the New-York Athletic Club can compete in this match without fear of risking their amateur standing.

INCOGNITIS BADLY BEATEN.

The Staten Island Cricket Team Batted Too Heavily for Its Opponents.

At Staten Island yesterday the Incogniti Cricket team received a bad beating from the local club, which scored a victory by a margin of 82 runs and 7 wickets to spare. A fine stand by M. Graham, Jr., and J. L. Pool was mainly responsible for this, the former especially batting vigorously for his inning of 74. F. T. Short and W. S. R. Ogilby also did good work, while for the Incognitis, R. J. Danby and A. S. Durrant were the chief contributors. The following is the score:

INCOGNITI.

F. C. Calder, run out	7
R. J. Danby, l. b. w., b. Grierson	28
F. Jones, c. Lambkin, b. Graham	5
A. S. Durrant, c. Fry, b. Lohmann	14
E. E. Wadbrook, c. Lohmann, b. Grierson	0
H. R. M. Crawford, c. Graham, b. Pool	8
W. Pitcher, c. Graham, b. Lohmann	2
L. Etherington, b. Lohmann	1
A. Gunn, c. Beckett, b. Lohmann	0
W. H. Ainsworth, not out	4
J. T. Morgan, b. Pool	3
Byes	8
Wides	3
Total	83

STATEN ISLAND.

J. L. Pool, c. Durrant, b. Danby	37
R. St. George, b. Durrant	0
M. Graham, Jr., b. Jones	74
F. T. Short, not out	30
W. S. R. Ogilby, not out	16
Lohmann,	
J. H. Lambkin,	
W. Witherspoon,	Did not bat.
J. Grierson,	
C. A. Fry,	
E. Beckett,	
Byes	7
Leg byes	3
Total	167

WRENN AND CHACE WIN.

Will Now Play Neel Brothers for Double Tennis Championships

NARRAGANSETT PIER, R. I., Aug. 15.—Championship tennis began in earnest in the final round of the Eastern doubles at the Casino here this morning. Wrenn and Chace met Howland and Foote and beat them, after a most exciting five-set match. The champion and his partner will meet the Neel brothers to-morrow morning for the right to play Hobart and Hovey at Newport next week for the National Championship Challenge Cups held by them.

There was excitement enough in to-day's match for a dozen, and the interest of the large crowd of spectators which surrounded the court was kept on edge by the rapid play.

In the first set Howland and Foote started off with a lead of 5—2, won largely on the errors of their opponents. Wrenn and Chace then pulled up their games and tied the score, but were beaten by 7—5. The second set was an almost exact reversal of the first. Wrenn and Chace led from the start, and then Howland and Foote pulled up to 5 all, only to be beaten by a similar deuce score.

The third set was almost a walk-over for the champion and his partner, who made seven straight games after one in the third set. This carried them into the fourth with a lead of two games, but Howland and Foote braced and ran five straight and won the set by 6—3.

The deciding set was exciting from the very start. Wrenn and Chace stopped lobbing and went to the net and smashed with good effect. Only one game in the whole set reached deuce, but the length of the rallies made up for the shortness of the games. Howland and Foote tried to lob their opponents away from the net, but in vain, for they kept forcing the play, and won all but the third and sixth games. The match was ended by F. M. Hutchins, Boston, Mass., under clause a; James Willis, Westfield, N. J., at his own request; Harry Laib, Baltimore, Md.; J. Schafer, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. E. Fredericksen of Omaha, and J. A. Benson of Lincoln, Neb., are suspended pending investigation.

Gimm's 24-Hour Cycle Record.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 15.—Louis Gimm completed a twenty-four hour bicycle ride to-day to beat the world's record. He rode 453 miles. The best previous amateur record was 407 miles and 65 yards; professional, 421. Gimm is a Cleveland man.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of The New-York Times.

—The feature of the cycle races at Manhattan Beach next Saturday will be a mile "quad" race. This event promises to furnish considerable excitement, and probably a new world's record. The teams will be the same that paced Madden and Titus and Tyler at Manhattan Beach a fortnight ago. There is considerable rivalry between the two teams in question, in consequence of the poor showing of the one and the good showing of the other. The team which carried Berlo believes that it can do better and hopes to beat the Tyler "quad's" great record. The programme is as follows: One-half-mile scratch, one-mile handicap, one-mile scratch, one-mile tandem, one-mile "quad" race. There will be record trials if wind and weather are suitable.

—The Hudson County Wheelmen have arranged a tour of two and a half days to Newburg and Greenwood Lake, returning by Longwood Valley and Morristown. The start will be from the clubhouse, 111 Belmont Avenue, Jersey City, Saturday, Aug. 31, at 1 P. M., and Eighth Avenue entrance to Central Park, this city, at 2. The route will be to Washington Bridge, to Yonkers, to Tarrytown, to Newburg. From Newburg the cyclers will wheel to Greenwood Lake, thence to Morristown, Bernardsville, Somerville, and Plainfield. The expense of the trip will not be over $8. There will be no scorching on the journey. The Road Committee having charge of the run are Van V. Mersereau, 77 Astor Place, Jersey City; R. H. Wobcke, and J. Charles Appleby.

—Club Wheelmen of Jersey City will have their first annual road races at Salter's Willow Haven, at Bayonne, N. J., to-morrow, at 2:30 P. M. Among the entries are Walter Roome, H. Rohlfs, F. Kuhl, W. Buckbee, Jr., and F. W. Rich. J. W. Buss and J. Hall will ride an exhibition mile.

—W. W. Tatis of the Century Wheelmen's European touring party, tired of the wet weather and returned to this country. He reports the boys having a good time.

—There will be a meeting of the Brooklyn Good Roads Association this evening at 8:30, at the Long Island Wheelmen's clubhouse, Bedford Avenue, near Atlantic.

—The Brooklyn Roadsters will take a trip to Englewood, N. J., to-morrow, starting from Sumner and Lafayette Avenues, at 1:30 P. M.

NEWS OF THE OARSMEN.

—Extensive preparations are being made for an illuminated barge party, which is to be held on Saturday evening, Aug. 24, under the direction of Dr. Kain and Philip J. McLaren of the Dauntless Boat Club. There will be five or six barges in the party, and each barge will be gayly illuminated with Chinese lanterns and filled with ladies and gentlemen. The Dauntless Clubhouse will also be illuminated and decorated with flags and bunting, and there will be a reception and dance held in the commodious meeting room at the termination of the aquatic portion of the evening's entertainment.

—The Atalanta Boat Club, it is said, will have three entries in the New-England regatta, which is to be held at Boston Sept. 2. In addition to a junior four-oared shell crew, it will have H. H. Wetherspoon in the junior single shell race, and E. W. Gaynard in the intermediate singles.

—As one or two of the members of the junior eight-oared crew of the Nassau Boat Club have gone away on their Summer vacations it is hardly likely that the invitation of the Palisade Boat Club of Yonkers to compete in the Labor Day regatta will be accepted.

—The Empire Boat Club of the Harlem River will enter Mulhearn in the junior single shell at the Northeastern Pennsylvania regatta, which is to be held at Lake Ariel, under the auspices of the Scranton Press Club.

CALENDAR OF SPORTS.

FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

Racing at Aqueduct.
Baseball.—Brooklyn vs. New-York, at Eastern Park.

SATURDAY, AUG. 17.

Huguenot Yacht Club regatta, New-Rochelle, 10:30 A. M.
Racing at Aqueduct.
Baseball.—New-York vs. Brooklyn, at Polo Grounds.
Cycle races at Manhattan Beach, 3 P. M.
Golf.—Handicap match, at St. Andrew's links.

International Golf Tourney.

TORONTO, Ontario, Aug. 15.—The international golf tournament will be held at Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ontario, Sept. 5, 6, and 7. St. Andrew's Club of Yonkers, N. Y., the oldest golf organization in the United States, will send a team captained by H. G. Tallmadge, Secretary of the United States Golf Association. L. B. Stoddard, the United States amateur champion, will be a member of the team. The Chicago Golf Club will have twenty entries, and Charles B. Macdonald, who ran Stoddard so close at Newport last season, will be its crack representative. All the Canadian experts will be present.

The events scheduled are the International Championship, open to United States and Canada, for a trophy valued at $500; an open handicap, a consolation handicap, a driving contest, and the ladies' championship. A professional match may also be arranged. The entries close on Wednesday, Sept. 4.

De Garmendia Defeats Warren.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 15.—B. S. De Garmendia of New-York and Fiske Warren of Boston, respectively the amateur champion and ex-amateur champion court tennis player of this country, met to-day at the Casino in a challenge match, Warren being the challenger. De Garmendia won without great difficulty, except in the second set, when Warren made quite a stand. After that the New-Yorker had the Boston man competely at his mercy. There were many spectators. Foxhall Keene and Tom Pettitt were referees and markers. The score: De Garmendia beat Warren, 6—4, 7—5, 6—0.

As the match is a three-day contest, they meet again Saturday.

RACING BOARD BULLETIN

Chairman Gideon's Budget of Suspensions, Transfers, and Sanctions.

BUSY WEEK FOR L. A. W. OFFICERS

Sanctions Granted for Fall Race Meets—Ten-Mile Record of Maddox and Twyman's 18-Hour Figures Allowed.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—Chairman Gideon of the Racing Board of the League of American Wheelmen had a big budget of transfers, suspensions, and sanctions for race meets to send out to-day. Among the transfers to Class B were:

C. P. Rodgers, Pittsburg, Penn., under Clause F; Frederick Waite, Colfax, Washington, and D. N. Meeklew, Spokane, Washington, under Clause B; L. J. Godbury, New-Orleans, La., under Cause F; Claude L. Leatherbury, Baltimore, Md., under Clause D.

P. W Wilson, Chicago, Ill., for competing in novice race after winning a prize is suspended for sixty days from Aug. 7.

The transfer of Charles H. Werick of Buffalo has been found to be an error, and the board has, therefore, placed him in Class A.

The ten-mile competition record of H. H. Maddox made June 15, 1895, at Manhattan Beach, N. Y., 21:39 3-5, has been accepted by the board; also, records made by B. W. Twyman, at Louisville, Ky., July 4 and 5, as follows: 100 miles, 4:29:19; 200 miles, 10 hours even; 300 miles, 16:26:23; 400 miles, 23:40:02; 24 hours, 407 miles and 84 yards; 2 hours, 46 1-3 miles; 6 hours, 127 miles; 12 hours, 232 2-3 miles; 18 hours, 320 2-3 miles—all paced, standing start.

By unanimous vote of the board, George E. Quinn of Mobile, Ala., and J. P. Fleck, Birmingham, Ala., are declared professionals, under Clauses C and D, Article IV., Section 7, by-laws. By vote of the board they are also suspended from all track racing for six months from Aug. 1.

Sanctions granted are:

Sept. 24 and 26—Bristol County Agricultural Society, Taunton, Mass.
Sept. 4 and 5—R. D. Hagen, White River Junction, Vt.
Sept. 17—Riverside Driving Club, Danielsonville, Conn.
Sept. 2—Norwalk Central Labor Union, Norwalk, Conn.
Sept. 10—Berkshire Agricultural Society, Pittsfield, Mass.
Aug. 27—H. E. Cowles, Morrisville, Vt.
Aug. 31—Vesper Boat Club, Lowell, Mass.
Sept. 2—John R. Oldfield, Fitchburg, Mass.
September 18 and 19—C. F. Cleveland, Lancaster, N. H.
Sept. 6—Altair Cycle Club, Danbury, Conn.
Sept. 2—H. H. Brigham & Co., Hudson, Mass.
Aug. 17—Lynn Athletic Association, Lynn, Mass.
Sept. 22—Salmon & Kitchen, Clinton, Mo.
Sept. 26 and 27—Knox County Exposition Company, Council Grove, Kan.
Aug. 21—Bridgeport Wheel Club, Bridgeport, Conn.
Sept. 2—Sanford Cycle Club, Sanford, Me.
Aug 31—Hobo Wheelmen, Woonsocket, R. I.
Sept. 2—Whitesville Bicycle Club, Whitesville, Mass.
Sept. 4 and 5—Cape May County Fair Association, Cape May Court House, N. J.
Aug. 22—Johnstown Cycle Club, Johnstown, Penn.
Aug. 26—Twenty-fifth Separate Company and Rover Bicycle Club, Tonawanda, N. Y.
Aug. 17—Mercury Wheelmen, Mechanicsville, N. Y.
Aug. 29, 30, and 31—Multnomah Athletic Association, Portland, Ore.
Sept. 11—Oil Creek Valley Agricultural Association, Titusville, Penn.
Sept. 14—A. D. Y. M. C. A., Philadelphia, Penn.
Sept. 2—Tri-County Meet, Uniontown, Penn.
Sept. 10—Washington County Fair, Sandy Hill, N. Y.
Aug. 22—P. T. Brady, Red Bank Wheelmen, Red Bank, N. J.
Aug. 29—Canandaigua Cycling Club, Canandaigua, N. Y.
Sept. 16—Charlotte Cycle Club, Charlotte, N. C.
Sept. 5 and 6—Milton D. P. and Fair Association, Milton, Penn.
Aug. 24—Corning D. P. Association, Corning, N. Y.
Aug. 24—Mount Lookout Association, Wyoming, Penn.
Aug. 24—Patchogue Wheelmen, Patchogue, N. Y.
Aug. 17—E. J. Cassidy, Altoona, Penn.
Sept. 10—Wanderers' Cycle Club, Erie, Penn.
Sept. 2—Trades Assembly, Rome, N. Y.
Sept. 3, 4, and 5—Eastern Dutchess Agricultural Park Association, Amenia, N. Y.
Sept. 15—George E. Johnston, New-Paltz, N. Y.

DECLARED PROFESSIONALS.

Herbert K. Smith, Brooklyn, N. Y., clause a; Owen H. Ziegler, Philadelphia, Penn., clause a; S. C. Willoughby, Philadelphia, Penn., clause a; John Martin, Philadelphia, Penn., clause a; Charles Overholt, Philadelphia, Penn., clause a; C. De Witt Griffith, Philadelphia, Penn., clause a; Harry Hawthorne, Newark, N. J., clause a; C. Rose, Baltimore, Md., clause a; William A. Weber, Baltimore, Md., clause a; Harry Parlet, Baltimore, Md., clause a; Ray Pulley, Farragut, Iowa, clause a.

S. M. Clarke, Charles Turville, F. M. Beggs, Robert Selsor, H. E. Sherwood, Philadelphia, Penn., and F. M. Hutchins, Boston, Mass., under clause a; James Willis, Westfield, N. J., at his own request; Harry Laib, Baltimore, Md.; J. Schafer, Syracuse, N. Y.; H. E. Fredericksen of Omaha, and J. A. Benson of Lincoln, Neb., are suspended pending investigation.

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—The Hudson County

VEILS FOR POSTULANTS AND NOVICES

White for Five and Black for Seventeen in St. Joseph's Academy.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 15.—The ceremony of conferring the white veil on five postulants and the black veil on seventeen novices was concluded to-day in St. Joseph's Academy.

The priest in charge was the Very Rev. P. J. McNamara, Vicar General of the Brooklyn Roman Catholic diocese, who also preached the sermon. The assistant priests were Fathers Cronin and Tierney. The services were private.

The postulants, who have been on probation for six months, were Miss Kate Burk, Miss Susan Reade, Miss Mary Roach, Miss Bella Riley of Brooklyn, and Miss Anna Morrow of Quebec.

The novices, who took the final vows of poverty, chastity, and obedience and a renunciation of the world, were known two years ago, when they completed their first probationary period, as Mary Donovan of Brooklyn, Mary Lynch of New-York City, Christina Kelly of Ireland, Margaret Duane of Brooklyn, Mary Gregory of Brooklyn, Elizabeth Ward of New-York City, Mary Riley of New-York City, Josephine Irwin of New-York City, Anna McKirnan of Brooklyn, Elizabeth Haggerty of Brooklyn, Anna Sass of New-York City, Jennie Quinn of Great Neck, Cecilia Maloney of Ireland, Jane Fallon of Brooklyn, Elizabeth Leary of New-York City, Elizabeth Currey of Yonkers, and Anna McMahon of New-York City.

AN ALLEGED WILD MAN CAPTURED

He Roamed the New-Jersey Woods and Frightened Women.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—An alleged "wild man" was caught in the woods near Elmora this evening by Officers Tucker and Decker of this city. He gave his name as Harman Lauterbach, aged seventy-seven, and appears to be an escaped lunatic. He raves and talks incoherently most of the time.

Lauterbach is about six feet in height and powerful. He was first seen five weeks ago, roaming about the woods at Elmora, begging food or pennies. He was ugly at times, and of late has rather terrorized the inhabitants of the village. When men would come near him he would dart into the woods.

Armed with a big club, he presented himself at the door of Dr. H. L. Anderson's new house this afternoon and demanded that the inmates come out, as he wanted to "pump their blood." Only women were in the dwelling at the time, and the maniac's actions greatly alarmed them. He battered the doors out of shape with his club, smashed a couple of windows, and then dashed off to the woods.

Police assistance was called, and the officers surprised the madman in the woods. When disarmed of his club, he drew a sharp caseknife and tried to stab Detective Decker. It was necessary to club the maniac's hand before he would relinquish the knife, and the officers had all they could do to overpower him.

GREW TIRED OF LIFE AT EIGHTY

Rifle Bullet from a Shotgun Tore the Jaw of Mr. Hammond of Yaphank.

YAPHANK, L. I., Aug. 15.—Eighty-year-old Solomon Hammond tried to kill himself this morning with a shotgun. He put a rifle ball in the gun, and went in a field back of his home.

There, placing the muzzle of the gun to his face, he pulled the trigger with a piece of string.

The shot took away a portion of his jaw and came out of his right temple. The doctors believe he has a chance of recovery.

The Almost Vanished Art of Reading.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

"Is it true, Mr. Clark," said I to the Chautauqua teacher of literature and expression, "that people do not read so well as they used to?" "Yes," he replied, "I think it is; people do not read now so well as they did twenty years ago. There may be several ways of accounting for it. There isn't so much reading aloud now as there used to be. Reading is crowded out of the higher grades in the public schools. People think they have no time to read a thing to get the spirit of it; if they get the story, that is the important thing. Then the class room is not the natural place for a pupil to express feeling—it is the place to repress it. Emotion and its expression are not good form nowadays anyway, and anything of the kind in the child is promptly suppressed.

"Oh! yes, there is hope of improvement if people will take time. There are teachers coming out of the colleges now, especially out of the colleges of the West, who love literature for its own sake, and who have learned to interpret it in reading."

Boarders Wanted.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

808 PROSPECT PLACE, BROOKLYN.—Homelike, large grounds, hammocks, lawn tennis, croquet, new furniture, shade, fruit; bridge 17 minutes; suites or single; $6 up; good table.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81st St. and Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of room and bath, from Oct. 1; also, one suite of four rooms and bath; all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

State Elections.

STATE OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section seven, chapter six hundred and eighty, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by chapter 810, Laws of 1895, notice is hereby given that the following proposition will be submitted to the people of the said State, for the purpose of voting thereon at the next general election in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, at which the said general election the same is to be submitted to the people for the purpose of voting thereon, the following proposition, embodied in section one, of chapter seventy-nine, of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five:

"There shall be submitted to the people of this State at the general election to be held in November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five, the proposition, to be voted upon by the electors of this State, to issue bonds by the State to the amount not to exceed nine millions of dollars, which bonds shall be sold by the State, and the proceeds thereof paid into the State treasury and so much thereof as shall be necessary expended for the purpose of enlarging and improving the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal, and the county clerks in the different counties in this State, and all other officers who are now or may hereafter be charged by law with furnishing ballots to the electors at the said general election, are hereby authorized and directed to cause to be furnished a sufficient quantity of ballots both for and against the proposition to authorize the issuing of the said bonds for, and the enlargement and improving of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal; the said ballots shall be printed as follows: 'For the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal,' and 'Against the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal.' The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days, (Sundays excepted,) in at least two daily newspapers in the city of New-York, two daily newspapers in the city of Brooklyn, and two daily newspapers printed in the city of Albany, said advertisements to contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller, in his discretion, may reject all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and in the event of such rejection, the comptroller is authorized to readvertise for bids as many times as may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale."

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of proposition embodied in section one, chapter seventy-nine, of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, with the original law on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof. (Published pursuant to chapter six hundred and eighty, laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by chapter eight hundred and ten of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, in two public newspapers in each county, in said State, representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State enumeration.)

Given under my hand and seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The following is the form of ballot to be used in voting on said proposition:

FOR

the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal.

AGAINST

the proposition to issue bonds for the improvement of the Erie canal, the Champlain canal, and the Oswego canal.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

State Elections.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (ONE.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by Chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article two of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER ONE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section One of Article Two of the Constitution, Relating to the Qualifications of Voters.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That section one of article two of the Constitution be amended so as to read as follows:

Sec. 1. Every citizen of the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident for ninety days, and an inhabitant of this State one year next preceding an election, and for the last four months a resident of the county, and for the last thirty days a resident of the election district in which he may offer his vote, shall be entitled to vote at such election in the election district of which he shall at the time be a resident, and not elsewhere, for all officers that now are or hereafter may be elective by the people, and upon all questions which may be submitted to the vote of the people, provided that in time of war no elector in the actual military service of the State, or of the United States, in the army or navy thereof, shall be deprived of his vote by reason of his absence from such election district; and the Legislature shall have power to provide the manner in which and the time and place at which such absent electors may vote, and for the return and canvass of their votes in the election districts in which they respectively reside.

Sec. 2. Resolved, (if the Senate concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators, and in conformity to section one, article fourteen of the Constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN ASSEMBLY, April 24, 1895. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, }
IN SENATE, April 30, 1895. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed. By order of the Senate. CHARLES T. SAXTON, Pres.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article three, section seven of the Constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing Concurrent Resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, (THREE.)
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
Albany, August 1, 1895.

Pursuant to the provisions of section one of article fourteen of the Constitution of the State of New-York, and section seven of Chapter six hundred and eighty of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, as amended by chapter eight hundred and ten of the Laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-five, notice is hereby given that the following proposed amendment to article seven of the Constitution of the State of New-York is referred to the Legislature to be chosen at the next general election of Senators in this State, to be held on the fifth day of November, eighteen hundred and ninety-five.

AMENDMENT NUMBER THREE.

CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

Proposing an Amendment to Section Seven of Article Seven of the Constitution, relating to the Forest Preserve.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That section seven of article seven of the constitution be amended, so as to read as follows:

Sec. 7. The lands of the State now owned or hereafter acquired, constituting the forest preserve as now fixed by law, shall be forever kept as wild forest lands. Except as authorized by this section, they shall not be leased, sold, or exchanged, to be taken by any corporation, public or private, nor shall the timber thereon be sold, removed, or destroyed. The legislature may authorize the leasing for such term as it may by law fix of a parcel of not more than five acres of land in the forest preserve to any one person for camp and cottage purposes. The legislature may also authorize the exchange of lands owned by the State situate outside the forest preserve for lands not owned by the State situate within the forest preserve. The legislature may also authorize the sale of lands belonging to the State situate outside the forest preserve, but the money so obtained shall not be used except for the purchase of land situate within the forest preserve, and which, when purchased, shall become part of the forest preserve.

Sec. 2. Resolved, (if the assembly concur,) That the foregoing amendment be referred to the legislature to be chosen at the next general election of senators, and that in conformity to section one, article fourteen of the constitution, to be published for three months previous to the time of such election.

STATE OF NEW-YORK: }
IN SENATE. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the senators elected voting in favor thereof. By order of the Senate.
CHARLES T. SAXTON, President.

STATE OF NEW-YORK: }
IN ASSEMBLY. }

The foregoing resolution was duly passed, a majority of all the members elected to the Assembly voting in favor thereof. By order of the Assembly. HAMILTON FISH, Speaker.

State of New-York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss.:

I have compared the preceding copy of concurrent resolution, proposing an amendment to article seven, section seven of the constitution, with the original concurrent resolution on file in this office, and I do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom, and of the whole thereof.

Given under my hand and the seal of office of the Secretary of State, at the City of Albany, this first day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five.

[L. S.] JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

The foregoing Concurrent Resolution is published once a week for three months next preceding the next general election in conformity to the aforesaid provisions, in two public newspapers in each county in this State representing respectively the two political parties polling the highest number of votes at the last general election, and in one additional newspaper in each county for every one hundred thousand people in such county as shown by the last preceding State Enumeration.

JOHN PALMER, Secretary of State.

Instruction—City Schools.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF
Dr. J. SACHS,
SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59th ST.,
RE-OPENS MONDAY, SEPT. 23, 1895.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
118 WEST 59th ST.,
RE-OPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 26, 1895.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC CLASSES.
LIMITED NUMBER OF NEW PUPILS ADMITTED TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-105 WEST 82D ST.
Thorough preparation for leading Colleges.
Primary and Junior departments limited. Reopens
Oct. 1. Address N. Archibald Shaw, Jr., Cipal.

Association Business Institute,
4th AV. AND 23d ST., NEW-YORK.
A day school for young men; opens Sept. 11, '95; bookkeeping, business, arithmetic, penmanship, business correspondence, practical grammar, phonography, typewriting, commercial law; unusual advantages. Apply for prospectus to WALDO H. SHERMAN, Educational Director.

Miss Walker's Day School for Girls,
148 MADISON AVENUE,
Reopens October 1st. Numbers limited.
No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. A Primary Class, introducing Kindergarten Methods, has been added. Post-Graduate Class begins November 1st.

IRVING SCHOOL, DR. L. D. RAY,
54 WEST 84th STREET.
Winner of 1894 Columbia Alumni Prize for highest entrance honors.
Primary Dep't. Gymnasium. Playground.
Sixth year begins Sept. 26. Year Book ready.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
22 E. 54th St.
Primary, Academic, and College-Preparatory Departments, Oct. 3. Kindergarten, Oct. 14.

THE MISSES MOSES,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
NOS. 647 & 649 MADISON AVENUE,
NEW-YORK CITY.
Primary, (with Kindergarten,) Intermediate, Academic, and College preparatory departments. Special 2-year course for graduates of public schools

J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
423 MADISON AVENUE, NEW-YORK,
will reopen Oct. 2. Preparation for college and scientific schools. Summer address is Cotuit, Mass.

YALE SCHOOL, 51 W. 51ST.
Reopens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. A few boarding pupils taken.
WILLIAM C. READIO, Principal.

HARVARD SCHOOL, 578 5th AV.,
Corner 47th St., re-opens Sept. 30, 1895. Thorough preparation for college; primary department.
W. PERCIVAL, Principal. Address, until Sept. 1, Nantucket, Mass.

The Misses Ely's School for Girls,
RIVERSIDE DRIVE,
85th and 86th Streets, New-York.

PREPARATORY CLASS FOR BOYS.
22 East 54th Street. Re-opens October 2.
16th year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Rev. Dr. & Mrs. Chas. H. Gardner's Home
Boarding and Day School for Girls. 607 5th Av.

Instruction—Country Schools.

STEVENS SCHOOL.
THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY,
RIVER STREET,
between 6th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J.,
REOPENS SEPT. 18TH, 1895.
EXAMINATIONS FOR ADMISSION ON THE 16TH AND 17TH OF SEPTEMBER.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools for Science, Law, and Medicine. The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues apply to the Principal of Stevens School.

New-York, Albany, St. Agnes School.
Under the direction of Bishop Doane. Regular and optional courses in all departments of study. Special advantages in languages, music, and art. Gymnasium. 25th year. Miss ELLEN W. BOYD, Principal.

PENNINGTON (N. J.) SEMINARY.
Convenient to New-York, Philad'a, Balt., and Wash'n; both sexes; 56th year; healthful; beautiful; 18 Professors and teachers; cost moderate. For beautifully illustrated catalogue address
THOMAS HANLON, D. D., President.

MISS DANA'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
Morristown, New-Jersey, reopens September 25th. Nearness to New-York affords special advantages. Certificate admits to Smith, Wellesley, and Baltimore College. Music and Art. Resident native French & German teachers. Boarding pupils, $700.

TEMPLE GROVE SEMINARY,
Saratoga Springs, N. Y.—Graduating, college and university preparatory, and optional courses for young women; 41st year; $525. CHARLES F. DOWD, Ph. D., President.

Miss C. E. Mason's School for Girls.
The Castle, Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter. Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

Law Schools.

N. Y. U. Evening Law School. (Formerly Metropolis Law School.) Opens Oct. 1, 1895. LL.B. after three years. Evening course.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean.
Address for catalogue, REGISTRAR, University, Washington Square East, or
Vice Dean, CLARENCE D. ASHLEY,
207 Broadway, N. Y. City.

New-York Law School, 120 Broadway,
N. Y. City.—Evening Dept., Cooper Union. "Dwight Method" of Instruction. Degree of LL. B. after 2 years' course. Annual fee, $100. Address GEORGE CHASE, Dean.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By an American girl; best reference. 448 West 33d St.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young German Protestant girl as good cook and laundress; American family preferred; city or country. 250 East 31st St., third floor.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands cooking in all branches; city or country; very best reference. Call, two days, 219 West 32d St.

COOK.—First-class; Swedish; for the country; can make good butter; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook for the country; assist with washing; good reference. 250 West 30th St.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; city reference. 155 East 27th St.

Housework.

GENERAL HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman for general housework or upstairs work; good city reference. 301 East 49th St., third bell.

HOUSEWORK.—By young girl, lately landed, to do general housework in a private family. Mrs. Wall, 255 West 33d St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Speaks English and German; good seamstress and hairdresser; understands the duties of a maid thoroughly; good reference. 208 West 37th St.; ring twice.

LADY'S MAID.—By a first-class dressmaker as lady's maid in a respectable private family; no objection to country. 180 West 64th St.

MAID.—By a middle-aged French person; first-class seamstress, dressmaker, and hairdresser; accustomed to travel; highly recommended. S. J. F., 762 West 32d St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young woman as first-class laundress; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a French girl as nurse to two children or assist with chamberwork; no objections to country. O. G., 208 Ogden St., Newark, N. J.

Seamstresses.

SEAMSTRESS and DRESSMAKER.—By a North German; is a good cutter and fitter. 231 East 52d St.

SEAMSTRESS.—By the hour. A. A. M., 1,227 Broadway.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—By a French girl as good waitress; best references. L. Z., 222 West 35th St.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER or VALET.—By Englishman; thoroughly experienced; excellent references from previous employer as to sobriety, honesty, &c.; age, 30 years. A. S., care of Smith, 151 East 48th St.

BUTLER.—By a first-class, competent man in a private family; takes excellent care of silver; first-class city reference. T. K., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

How He Rode to Flaxwood.

From The Chicago Tribune.

"What station was that?" demanded the passenger in the rear seat, suddenly rousing himself, straightening up, and projecting his voice through the dimly lighted car.

The conductor, who was coming down the aisle, stopped and held his lantern close to the speaker's face.

"It was Bragdon," he replied. "Didn't you the man that wanted to get off at Smallville?"

"I am," replied the passenger. "I asked you to wake me up when we got there, and you said you would."

"I did wake you up."

"Oh, you did, did you? How far have we gone past Smallville?"

"Fifty-five miles."

"And you waked me up? Strange I didn't know anything about it!"

"I shook you, called out the name of the station, and you said 'All right' and reached for your hat. I supposed you were wide awake. Several passengers got off there, and I took it for granted you were one of them."

"Well, I wasn't. I'm pretty hard to wake up. You ought to have been sure about it. I had friends waiting for me at the station. It'll make an awful muss. I wouldn't have had this happen for a thousand dollars!"

"You can telegraph them, can't you?"

"I suppose I can. What's the next station?"

"Flaxwood."

"Does the next train back stop there?"

"Yes."

"Well, you give me a note to the conductor, can't you, telling him to pass me back to Smallville? It's as little as you can do. It wasn't my fault that I got carried past."

The conductor scribbled a few lines on a piece of paper and handed it to him.

"We're coming to Flaxwood now," he said, looking at him sharply. "Are you sure you're awake?"

"I'll get off here anyhow," responded the passenger, grabbing his valise and starting for the door, "whether I'm awake or not."

As the train pulled out of Flaxwood, the brakeman standing on the rear platform of the last coach heard a voice calling out in the darkness:

"Hello, old fellow! I was afraid you wouldn't be here to meet me. I came all the way on a fifty-cent ticket. There's more than one way to beat a railroad, b'gosh!"

P. C.

From The Outlook.

A young farmer, who had great conceit, little discretion, and scarcely any education, presented himself at a Presbyterian Conference and said he wished to be ordained as a preacher.

"I ain't had any great learnin'," he said, frankly, "but I reckon I'm called to preach. I've had a vision three nights runnin'; that's why I'm here."

"What was your vision?" inquired one of the Elders.

"Well," said the young man, "I dreamt I see a big round ring in the sky, an' in the middle of it was two great letters—P. C. I knew that meant Presbyterian Conference, an' here I am."

There was an uncomfortable pause, which was broken by an Elder who knew the young man and was well acquainted with the poverty of his family and the neglected condition of the farm in which his father had taken such pride.

"I haven't any gift at reading visions," said the old man, gravely, as he rose from his seat, "but I'd like to put it to my young friend whether he doesn't think it's possible those two letters may have stood for 'Plant Corn'?"

Fortunately, this version was accepted by the applicant.

Need Strengthening.

From The Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph.

Bellefield—I say that the laws ought to be made stronger.

Bloomfield—I don't know that I quite comprehend your meaning.

"Well, as the laws now stand, even comparatively weak people can break them."

Its Opportunity.

From The Washingtotn Star.

"Do you think, Professor," said the musically ambitious youth, "that I can ever do anything with my voice?"

"Well," was the cautious reply, "it may come in handy to holler with in case of fire."

Apparently Not True.

From Texas Siftings.

She—It is reported around town that we are engaged.

He—I have heard worse things than that.

She—I never have.

Superfluous Formality.

From The Boston Transcript.

"Sorry, Madam, but you will have to see my name right there on the check?"

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent man; age 37; good valet; strictly temperate and reliable; city or country; excellent city reference; will be personally recommended by last employer. Butler, 458 4th Av.; tailor's store.

BUTLER.—By young man; first-class; in private family; city or country; good valet; would take single-handed place; excellent personal reference. 1,052 3d Av.

BUTLER.—Swiss, in private family; good references. C. F., 145 West 40th St., care of Mrs. M. G. White.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly competent; best city references; last employer will personally recommend. J., Box 885 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly understands horses and carriages; over nine years' personal city or country references; willing and obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 131 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; good all-around horseman; city or country; reference. S. E., 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—Understands his business; English; city or country; just disengaged. Charles Day, 102 West 56th St.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By Englishman; age 30; married; no children; steady situation; capable of taking entire charge country place; competent growing fruit, flowers, and vegetables, outside and under glass; wages moderate; good reference. W. R. B., Horton Av., New-Rochelle, N. Y.

GARDENER.—By first-class practical English gardener. E. J. Dexter, Newport, R. I.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Useful Men.

USEFUL or SECOND MAN.—By a young man in a private family; is a good valet; excellent city reference. Daniel Pyne, 529 6th Av.

Valets.

VALET.—By an experienced and thorough valet; personal references; in the city. Willcox, 72 West 50th St.

Miscellaneous.

A SOBER, INDUSTRIOUS YOUNG MAN, speaking English and Swedish, wishes employment of any kind; some wholesale house; best references. Emil Johnson, 232 East 28th St.

BOY.—Smart active boy, ambitious, good penman, accurate, wants employment. W. Barrett, 240 East 87th St., top floor.

ENGINEER and JANITOR.—Understands steam heat, electric light, elevators; first-class references. Advertiser, 465 West 40th St.

FARM HAND.—By a young American on a gentleman's place; age, 21. Green, 590 Bushwick Av., Brooklyn.

JANITOR.—In office building; by a refined married couple; no family; will be found capable in renting offices and collecting rents if required; can give bond; excellent references from former and present employers. C. F. E., 11 University Place.

PORTER or USEFUL MAN.—By a respectable American; temperate, capable, willing; references; city or country. Earnest, Box 220 Times.

TRADESMAN.—A young man, 21, tradesman, would like an outside position; country preferred; good recommendation from present employer; good reasons for leaving present position. William Doyle, Belmont Av. and Linwood St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—Laundress, Swede or German; with reference. A. Laughton, 209 East 42d St.

WANTED—Strong young girl for general housework. 49 Dominick St.

Help Wanted—Males.

WANTED—For the United States Army, able-bodied, unmarried men, between ages of 21 and 30; citizens of the United States, of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write English. For full information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 2d Av., New-York City, and 35 Myrtle Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK.

ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for SARANAC LAKE and LAKE PLACID, via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central Railroad; Also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via. D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M. 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN. JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.— Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.— Leave N.Y.City, G.C.S., 8:33A.M., 6:25 P.M.; arrive 6:40PM, 6:25AM, and, via Chate'gay, 11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLACID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S, 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

WHITEFACE INN. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:13 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH'S HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D. W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:09 P. M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M. 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK, N.Y.—WM. F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lvs. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Port Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Thousand Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager. Leaves New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 8:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN. 7:00 P. M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Fulton Chain, Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Saturdays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

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SHEPARD MEN ARE FIRM

Their Leader Tells Terms of Union With Willoughby Street.

PURE POLITICS IS THE CONDITION

No Union While Old Methods Obtain—Shepardites Will Again Send Delegates to the Convention.

The Shepard Democrats met last night in Brooklyn and outlined, to a certain extent, their policy during the coming campaign. Edward M. Shepard enunciated the policy and stated that, while he and his party were anxious to secure harmony, they could not consent to join the Willoughby Street organization unless the latter body agreed to accept the policy and conditions of the Shepard Democracy.

The meeting was held at the headquarters of the Sixth Ward Democratic Reform Club, 506 Henry Street, of which Edward M. Shepard is a prominent member. Mr. Shepard acted as the host of the club, and not only invited his friends to address the meeting, but furnished substantial refreshments.

The Sixth Ward Democratic Reform Club was formed in June of the present year. Theodore S. Nye, a lawyer with an office in Cedar Street, this city, is the President of the club, and Martin McShane is Secretary. The other officers are William Gallagher and Mark Lavery Vice Presidents, J. W. Cody Treasurer, and W. E. Murphy Corresponding Secretary. The club now has a membership of about seventy-five and expects a great many more when the campaign opens.

Commodious quarters have been secured at 506 Henry Street, suitably laid out for club purposes.

Among the invited guests last night were George Foster Peabody, Chairman of the General Committee of the Democratic Party (the Shepardites) in Kings County; Richard Ramsay, Election Commissioner C. J. Edwards, J. L. Bennett, W. J. Walsh, C. J. Patterson, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Democratic Party; H. C. Wright, Collector of Internal Revenue; J. C. Kelly, Henry Hentz, J. Warren Greene, Justice Owen F. Finnerty, Senator Daniel Bradley, C. A. Hoogland, Harrington Putnam, President of the Brooklyn Democratic Club; A. H. Eastmond, Secretary of the Brooklyn Democratic Club; C. A. Kelly, F. Gottsberger F. B. Bailey, President of the Young Men's Democratic Club, and Stephen H. Coyle.

Among the others present were Gen. J. J. Morrison, Assistant United States Appraiser; Henry McCreary, Thomas F. Davis, James P. Loughlin, M. C. B. Haff, and M. Shaughnessy.

An excellent portrait of Edward M. Shepard, handsomely framed, was presented to the club last night by Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue J. A. Mullen. The picture was hung in the place of honor, and draped with the American flag.

A short preliminary business meeting was first held. Then letters of regret were read from Robert H. Roy, Michael E. O'Connor, and Charles J. Edwards. President Nye introduced as the first speaker Edward M. Shepard, who was received with enthusiastic applause. He then made a speech in which he said:

I am greatly rejoiced to meet my friends of the Sixth Ward. We are all pretty much one here, at least those of us who are here to-night and who are a part of our organization, and I think we may honestly say we are proud of the ward in which we live. This ward is one of the most interesting portions of the city of Brooklyn, and I may count myself as one of the oldest residents of the Sixth Ward, for I came to this ward in October, 1859.

Then Mr. Shepard went on to talk about his school days and the manner in which he got lost while going to school. Getting down to the question of good government he said:

We have nothing to ask from government save that which government ought to give freely to everybody. It ought to give good streets, good water, good sewerage, and good light. All of these things we need, and above and beyond is to be done well—and beyond that there is not much that we need in the Sixth Ward. So long as we adhere to the proposition of good municipal government our organization will be useful to the Sixth Ward, and as long as the Democracy looks after these things, it will be of use to the party.

We have organized this club not, so far as I know, so far as I have heard, to promote a single selfish interest, or to promote the interest of any man or any set of men. We thought two years ago, one year ago, that the method of administering the Democratic Party ought to be radically changed. We proposed, many of us, when we met in the Fall of 1893, a radical change in the administration of the Democratic Party. What we proposed has been instituted, and, so far as has truly been said, imitation is the sincerest form of flattery. We then said that the administration of politics upon the ward system was not right, since it developed ward bossism. We effected in the establishment of the election district as a basis. We proposed that the political system should consist of a series of units, not so large but that all persons could be interested in it. We wanted distinctness of vision where one another, and thus obtain mutual friendship and mutual confidence. That thing is an an impossibility in the administration of ward politics. Here in the Sixth Ward we have twenty-six election districts, and under the ward system it would be a physical impossibility to know every one. The old ward system results in an unwholesome aggregation of power in one man. No matter how well disposed he may happen to be, he is influenced by the clique of men with whom he comes in contact. It was to abolish that system that we organized.

Our friends of Willoughby Street limited us and adopted the election district basis, and I have no doubt myself that the change from the ward to the election-district plan has added a great deal of vitality and possibly some good to the organization, but they owe that system to our particular system.

The facilities furnished by this club will enable us to make our organization better and larger, and that will enable us to make Democratic politics in this ward better and sounder. We look forward to the day when the Democratic Party will be one. Whether we shall ever get to it or not I don't know, but a man is no good in politics unless he is seeking something higher than he can attain. So it is with us. We look forward some day not only to some people call harmony, but to a single organization of the Democratic Party.

But we shall not be ready for a single organization of the party until the methods against which we once revolted are completely things of the past, and until those things shall cease to pass we shall maintain our own gait, maintain our own party intact, with the resolution not to deviate to the right or left from the steadfast course we have marked out for our political action.

I do not mean that two political bodies in this city may not at times co-operate. The branch of the Democratic Party to which we belong has not proposed to itself in the past, nor will it propose in the future, anything not of genuine interest for the Democratic Party and the community in which we live.

If we bear that in mind the condition of harmony very plainly is that there shall be an acquiescence in that form of procedure by the Willoughby Street organization.

Mind you, I have great respect for many of the men in the Willoughby Street organization—and I do not hesitate to say it—for those men who have stood by it in dark days as well as bright days. The most important matter in politics is loyalty and fealty to the organization with which you are allied. But if the Democratic Convention in Kings County should betray the convictions we have worked for for two years, we should be at perfect liberty to disregard its actions. We have had to contend with that before, and if the occasion arises we should not hesitate to take the same action again.

I must express my satisfaction at returning after an absence of some duration and find such a steadfastness in the ranks of the Democratic Party, and particularly in one direction—that is, that we shall not let down this Fall our standard one iota and shall keep our standard where we have placed it. If our brother Democrats are willing to co-operate with us, we shall rejoice for the work that we have done. If we are not so fortunate to have that thing happen, we must say we keep our own course, whether we count 10,000 or many more, we keep our course, perfectly certain that the intelligence of the Democrats of Kings County, will in the future adopt our proposition as the ruling proposition of the party.

It is bound to come; it is simply the amount of courage and persistence we have, and our ability to withstand the annoyances that will be forced upon us. But I think we are willing to take upon ourselves these burdens. I am inclined to think they will not be put upon us. I think I see a growing appreciation of conscience in the Democratic Party in this city which will not allow it to happen. If it does, we shall keep our own course. It will not be our fault if there is not party harmony this Fall, but it must be solely and purely upon the basis upon which this organization pledged its faith two years ago, one year ago, and which, I think, it will again pledge itself next Fall.

Justice Finnerty of Gravesend also made a speech, in which he said:

This party to which we belong will be the organization of the future, but the merging of the organization is not to be considered at the present time. When by their conventions and nominations the Willoughby Street people show us men whom we can support, then we may discuss the question of making one organization, but not till then.

Short speeches were also made by J. Warren Greene, Charles J. Kelly, Stephen M. Coyle, F. Gottsberger, and A. H. Eastmond.

Mr. Shepard, at the close of the meeting, was asked by a reporter for The New-York Times if he had any comment to make upon the following resolution passed yesterday by the Democratic State Committee:

That in order to enable all Democrats desiring to participate in the coming primaries to have ample opportunity therefor, it is hereby directed that at least five days' notice of such primaries shall in all cases be given.

It is further resolved that the organizations in the Counties of New-York and Kings, as well as elsewhere, which have heretofore been recognized as regular, shall permit all Democrats to vote at their primaries, whether they belong to their local organizations or not, and no primaries shall be regarded as regular where such privilege be denied.

"My opinion," said Mr. Shepard, "is that the resolution is childish. It is simply an invitation for us to go down to Willoughby Street and accept any candidate that organization chooses to offer. Now, we do not propose to merge our identity with that of the Willoughby Street organization.

"We shall hold our own primaries and select our own delegates, and send them to Syracuse. We shall ask for representation, and, if we don't get it, we shall walk out of the convention just as we did at Saratoga last year. This organization is perfectly independent; it has mapped out a definite and consistent policy by which we shall stand, come what may."

IT'S "WHO STANDS IN THE WAY?"

No Question as to What, Says Elections Commissioner C. J. Edwards.

Commissioner of Elections Charles J. Edwards, who is a Vice President of the General Committee of the Democratic Party in Kings County, of which Edward M. Shepard is the leader, speaking of Democratic harmony yesterday, said:

"There will be no union ticket this Fall, unless the ticket means, without a doubt, that the best interests of the City of Brooklyn will be served by the election of such a ticket. The 20,000 members of the Shepard organization and the 20,000 other Democrats who voted the Republican ticket last Fall, stand firmly on the proposition that the Democratic candidates for Mayor and District Attorney must be men who are the candidates of the reform organization. If the rank and file of the old organization are prepared to honestly break up the domination of the Big Four and the Svengali-like influence which has emanated from Willoughby Street, they should be willing to join with Mr. Shepard and his friends in the selection of men for these offices whom all citizens can respect and vote for without needing to defend them or make any excuses whatsoever.

"This does not mean that men can be nominated for other offices who are not up to the standard in the eyes of the public. There can be no return to the absolutely bad Senatorial nominations which were made in 1893 and in previous years, and likewise people expect the united Democracy to nominate high-class candidates for Aldermen and Assemblymen. I do not say that these must be our people; but what I do say is that the Board of Aldermen as a body must be composed of responsible men, with the best interests of the city at heart, and they must be men who represent all the different classes.

"We want men as Aldermen who represent distinctly the labor element. I mean by that the labor leaders, such as Joseph T. McDonnell of the Eighth Ward and John Riley of the Seventeenth Ward. We want men representing the business classes, the shopkeepers, the builders, the financial interests, and the educational interests. The people are tired of a representation that does not represent anything but the individual interests of the ward politician who owns the vote of the official.

"It is not the question of what stands in the way of harmony. It is the question of who stands in the way of harmony, and the people of this town want to keep an eye out for the machine politician who stands up to-day and proclaims that the Willoughby Street organization can get along without the Shepard vote.

"We all shrink from the anxiety, expense and mental and physical strain of a third party campaign this fall, but if the price of our political honor be in such a course rather than in a humiliating and degrading surrender, and we are obliged to hold faith with the voters of this city and resent improper nominations, we are ready to do it again.

"This is not my personal view, but it is imbibed from all the sources of information our organization has. At the meeting of the Executive Committee last night there was a full attendance from every ward, and it was the unanimous voice of that body that the situation as I have outlined it above is the only one that we can accept this Fall."

HIBERNIANS CELEBRATE IN TWO PARKS

Games, Dancing, and Speechmaking in the Lion and Sulzer's.

Local divisions of the Ancient Order of Hibernians had festivals yesterday afternoon and evening in Lion Park, One Hundred and Ninth Street and Columbus Avenue, and in Sulzer's Harlem River Park, One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Second Avenue. Both parks were crowded.

In Sulzer's Park there were between 7,000 and 8,000 people. There was a series of games in the afternoon under the charge of a committee headed by John Smith. Dancing was the evening amusement.

Among those present were Aldermen Clancy, Dwyer, and Donovan, Senator Sullivan, P. H. Nolan, William Lyman, Capt. T. D. Norris, John P. Sutton, John B. Shea, A. E. Costello, M. E. O'Donovan, A. J. Riley, and Gen. Michael Kerwin.

After the games in Lyon Park there was a banquet. A large gold watch was presented, with an appropriate speech, by County Delegate Patrick Casserly to William H. Malley, the ex-County Delegate. The speakers of the evening were Mr. Malley, Edward L. Carey, Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements; Father Cannon of Donegal, Ireland; Senator Thomas J. McManus, and State Delegate Terence Donahue.

Sensational Press Outside of New-York.

From The National Review.

I spoke one day to a very distinguished literary Frenchman about the character of the Paris daily press, and he admitted it was bad; "but," he said, "you should not consider the journals you have mentioned as national papers, you should rather take the Petit Journal as a better specimen, and certainly it has a larger circulation than any other two journals put together." A week after this suggestion, I found in the weekly illustrated edition of the Petit Journal a more villainous calumny than anything I had ever seen even in a Paris newspaper. The picture on the front page was of a wrecking scene on the coast of Guernsey. It was a French vessel cast on shore; a number of the passengers and crew who had scrambled out of the vessel with some of their goods, men and women were being attacked, maltreated, and robbed by the islanders. The description of the scene given underneath was "The treatment of shipwrecked persons par les Anglais."

I happened to know a proprietor connected with Guernsey, and referred to him for information. He was amazed, and said, "There was a French vessel shipwrecked here last Winter, all the people were saved, housed, and treated with the utmost kindness; the Captain and crew were most warm in their expressions of gratitude." Yet this malignant pictorial lie had been spread broadcast over France in the millions' editions of the Petit Journal. French families by the hundred thousand read and believed that the English were these sort of savages. Nations have no redress against libel. Some artist on the staff of the Petit Journal drew upon his imagination entirely for the scene; knowing probably that such a picture would be received favorably in the editorial office.

Ben Jonson Knew His Merits.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

Among English writers Ben Jonson had as good a conceit of himself as most, and he was not afraid of uttering his conviction of his own superiority. His egotism was almost fierce in its intensity. For example, he left his "Cynthia's Revels" to the judgment of his audience, with the assurance that the play was good, and that they might like it if they pleased; and in the last line of the Court epilogue to "Every Man Out of His Humor," he proclaims in Latin that he "hunts not for the suffrages of the windy multitude." But in determining to maintain a high poetic standard, Jonson overacted his part, and laid himself open to the ridicule and sarcasm of lesser men.

As the late Mr. J. A. Symonds said, "He identified the sacred bard with his own person, posed before the world as Apollo's high priest, and presumed upon his erudition to affect the lordly airs of an authentic Aristarchus." And yet, when the victims of his satire dared to put in a good word for themselves, and to accuse their tormentor of "self-love, arrogancy, impudence, and railing," Jonson blazed out in righteous indignation at their amazing conceit!

If they should confidently praise their works,
In them it would appear inflation;
Which in a full and well-digested man
Cannot receive that foul, abusive name.

FOR HONEST ELECTIONS

Mr. Roosevelt Tells What the Police Board Proposes to Do.

COMPETENT MEN AT THE POLLS

Commissioners to Stand Firm on the Platform They Have Adopted and Have All the Laws Fairly Enforced.

President Theodore Roosevelt of the Police Board received a rousing ovation last night at a mass meeting of the members of the Charles Marks Republican Club, in their rooms, One Hundred and Seventh Street and Lexington Avenue. So eager to hear the Commissioner was the audience that it became demonstrative, and was only quieted down by the words of Charles B. Robinson, a prominent Republican of the Thirty-second District.

Mr. Robinson talked against time successfully until President Roosevelt appeared, when he gracefully resigned the platform. The advent of the Commissioner caused about as much excitement in that part of Harlem as a parade. Men, women, and children lined the streets, waiting to catch a sight of the man who has made such an effectual crusade against the Sunday saloon. He was greeted with deafening applause as he approached the club room, and also after he entered the room.

"Considering the time of the year," said Mr. Roosevelt, after the applause consequent upon his introduction had died away somewhat, "and the weather, this does not look much like Republican apathy. I did not dare to take the liberty to refuse to speak before you to-night. We Commissioners of Police feel that we are your stewards and that you have the right to ask from us an account of our stewardship, and all of us feel that we should take every chance of telling what the board has done for the city, and why it should act as it has.

"Especially would those of us who are Republicans feel it peculiarly incumbent upon us to take every chance to meet our fellow-Republicans. We feel that the best service that can be rendered to the Republican Party is to take the Police Board out of politics. We have a double responsibility.

"We serve you as citizens, and as such we must not and cannot make distinction of party. We deal with the criminal and protect the law-abiding citizen. We know neither creed nor party. We mete out equal justice to all, and in doing this we feel that we are benefiting the Republican Party, by preventing it from ever becoming a great organized force such as, be it said to the disgrace of the Democratic Party, has controlled the Police Department, and has been the chief source of corruption to be found in this city. And, gentlemen, for that reason I now emphasize this particularl, that is, the relation of the police with honest elections.

"Gentlemen: The members of the board feel now that they would have been false to their oaths, that they would have had to hang their faces in disgrace, if they had not lived up to their oaths. And when we are told, as some demagogues tell us, that New-York does not want honest enforcement of the law we say that they are in error. We believe that the honest citizens are in the majority, and, if they are not, at any rate we intend to nail our colors to the mast and fight it to the end.

"We have heard a great deal about a law becoming obsolete. Are we to consider a law obsolete that causes 8,000 arrests in one year? Tammany caused the arrest last year of 8,000 offenders of the excise law." [A voice from the audience: "That's because they had no pull."]

"That's it exactly. The difference between us and Tammany is that they arrested only those who did not have a pull. We mean to show the police that the only way they are to be benefited by the man who has the pull is to fight against him. Who gets justice, anyway, when there is a pull?

"Mr. Meyer told me of one saloon keeper last year who tried to observe the Sunday law, but the police would not let him do so. When he closed down he lost his patronage, and the police came and first reasoned, and afterward threatened him until he opened up again. The Tammany Commissioners wanted him to break the law. They wanted to get a hold on him. So you see this was never a dead law. It was used against the man who had not a pull, and the man who tried to rebel against Tammany.

"Many of you, like myself, have been working politicians, and before the days of ballot reform have witnessed the evils and corruptions at the polls, at the hands of incompetent election officers. Many of you, being honest citizens, have striven against these corruptions, but have found the police against you. Under the present Board of Police, which is neither Republican nor Democratic, there is going to be not only an honest count, but election officers who are able to count. The Police Board is a unity on all matters, and its Republican members know that it is only required of them to give an honest election, but that the party would not profit any other way.

"No man that cheats at the polls and offers as an excuse that he did it for the Republican cause will receive any mercy at our hands.

"The board is going to have an honest election if it can. We have asked the various districts to nominate good, competent men for election officers. You know that a year ago, when they were ferreting out election frauds, a number of Republicans were among the guilty and are now in State prison. Do not let this happen again.

"A short time ago I had the pleasure of speaking before another Republican club when Julius Meyer made a speech that went to my heart. He alluded to the despotism of Tammany, and then said he was proud to speak as a member of a City Government where justice was being ministered to all alike. And he went on to remark on the attitude of the present Police Board in enforcing the law, saying that there could be no question as to what should be the duty of a public officer.

"Think! Think of the condition of politics in New-York when we left such a gigantic weapon for wrong in the hands of a mercenary body of men who stood bound together by corruption and vice. What chance had one of us in the courts when his opponent was the brother of an Alderman or a saloon keeper? You will find few of those pulls now.

"Above all questions is that of honest enforcement of the law. We stand on a good, sound platform, the Ten Commandments. Thou shalt not steal. This includes blackmail and preventing others from stealing. We have broken up the whole system of corruption.

"Again, to go back to the question of arrests. The last four Sundays we have not arrested as many saloon keepers as were arrested during the same period last year. On three separate Sundays last Summer 200 excise arrests were made. This is far in excess of our record, which has scarcely exceeded 100 arrests for one Sunday. The point is that we arrest the big man with the pull. If he has a pull we cinch him, and the man who boasted that he had been to the Legislature himself got his eyes opened. And we are keeping them open. We propose to stand on the platform we have adopted, and mete out honesty and justice to rich and poor, as we believe honest American citizens would have us do, and you may rest assured that we shall continue to enforce the law, and no threat of any kind shall force us from our position."

A great ovation was given to Mr. Roosevelt at the conclusion of his speech. Philip B. Lowe eulogized the Commissioner, and resolutions were passed commending the present City Government and the good brought about in the police force changes.

After the adoption of the resolutions, Charles Wines addressed the meeting, dwelling on the local option question which has been advocated by the club. Other speakers were Elias Goodman and Saul J. Samuels.

Waiting for the Chance.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The old gentleman has two charming daughters, who hail the advent of a stranger with evident pleasure. These young ladies are not, like the generality of Corsican maidens, coy and reserved. On the contrary, they seem quite at ease in my presence, and ask all sorts of unconventional questions. Pretty Mlle. Lena, for example, is anxious to learn whether I am married; and vivacious Josephine, not to be outdone, wishes to know if I have any objections to marrying her.

My friend M. C. explains to me afterward that this lean-year proposal is not such a joke as it appears on the surface. The Corsican paterfamilias finds it an extremely difficult task to get his daughters safely off his hands, for your Corsican youth is not of the marrying kind. Marriage, in fact, is almost as a discount in the island—bachelor readers, please take note.

THE LIEUTENANT THREATENS SUIT

Ex-Editor Clark of the Seventy-first's Gazette Makes a Claim of Fifty Dollars for Salary.

A number of officers of the Seventy-first Regiment, connected with the publication of The American Guard Gazette, a regimental paper, held a conference yesterday afternoon to decide on what action should be taken on notice received from Lieut. Charles S. Clark of Company C that he intended bringing suit against The Gazette Association in the City Court for $50, which he says is due him for salary as its editor.

The association claims that no salary is due the Lieutenant, and the result is an open war, which, it is said, will culminate in the resignation of several officers, including Lieut. Clark.

The Gazette was founded in July, 1894, largely through the personal efforts of Lieut. Clark, who, before he joined the Seventy-first, was a member of the Seventh Regiment and the editor of the Seventh Regiment Gazette. The officers of the Seventy-first Regiment Gazette Association are elected yearly, and Lieut. Clark's term expired last month, when the following set of officers was elected: President—Adjt. J. W. Dowling; Vice President—Lieut. Lichenstein; Secretary—Corp. Graff; Business Manager—Drum Major Patson; Editor—A. C. Clayton. Lieut. Clark sent in a bill for a balance which he said was due him for his work in conducting the paper.

When Col. Francis V. Greene was informed that Lieut. Clark had threatened suit and the matter was explained to him, he advised that the suit be defended, and Lieut. W. Rockwell and Lieut. L. W. McLeod were retained as counsel for the association. At yesterday's conference it was stated that the Finance Committee, of which Lieut. Ferdinand Heindsmann, Jr., is Chairman, was still busily engaged on the accounts of Lieut. Clark. The sense of the meeting was that no concession should be made to the Lieutenant.

OBITUARY RECORD.

Moritz Ertheller.

Moritz Ertheller, prominently known in German and Jewish circles of this city for fifty years, died suddenly at his residence, 243 East Fifty-seventh Street, Wednesday. He was born April 2, 1818, in Bavaria, Germany, and after having been graduated as a pedagogue from a seminary in his native country, came to America in 1840. Soon after his arrival he was engaged as tutor of languages in a scholastic institute at Lancaster, Penn., but remained in Pennsylvania only two years, when he again returned to New-York.

While in Pennsylvania he became acquainted with James Buchanan before Mr. Buchanan had been elected United States Senator from Pennsylvania. This acquaintance ripened into a warm friendship. On Mr. Ertheller's return to New-York he devoted himself to literature and the teaching of the German and English languages. His superior qualifications in this sphere of instruction soon won him an enviable reputation. Among his private scholars were the children of Cyrus W. Field, the Seligmans, and many other prominent New-Yorkers of that period.

His spare time he occupied with translations for the newspapers, and many of his works were published by Horace Greeley, who commended his writings highly. The Staats Zeitung and other German and English papers accepted all of his contributions. His earliest book was "Easy Lessons in German," which was published by Greeley & McElrath, and which sprang into immediate popularity, several editions being issued in a comparatively short time.

A school for the study of German and English was conducted by Mr. Ertheller for several years prior to 1850, at the Mercantile Library, Astor Place. Here he frequently delivered discourses before large audiences on German topics. He received the appointment as instructor in German in the public schools in 1850. This was the first appointment of a German tutor in any of the public schools of America.

When Mr. Buchanan became President of the United States he wrote to Mr Ertheller frequently, announcing his desire of tendering to him a position in consideration of their old friendship and Mr. Ertheller's services in the campaign. After much persuasion Mr. Ertheller finally accepted the appointment of confidential clerk to the Appraisers of Customs at the Port of New-York in 1859. When Lincoln succeeded Buchanan, prominent Germans urged Mr. Ertheller to change his politics, and they would assure him a reappointment. But Mr. Ertheller peremptorily refused to forsake his party, and resigned his position, remaining an aggressive Democrat during his life.

After leaving the Custom House he embarked in tobacco brokerage, in which business he remained until his death. The firm was Moritz Ertheller & Son, the oldest tobacco brokers in America. Mr. Ertheller succeeded by dint of his integrity and application. He was well known in the trade for his scrupulous honesty and fair dealing. His statements were never doubted and his long business career was free from a single financial entanglement.

Mr. Ertheller was at his place of business until a few days ago, when he was missed from his post for the first time in many years. His illness was at first looked on as slight, but soon became most serious. Several physicians were in attendance, and his son James and daughters Minnie and Tillie Ertheller were almost constantly at his bedside. Besides those named, a son, F. P. Ertheller, and a daughter, Mrs. Fannie Niederwiesen, both of Philadelphia, survive him.

Mr. Ertheller was a regular contributor to all of the Jewish charities of New-York and Brooklyn, from all of which he exacted that no publicity should be made of his many acts of philanthropy.

The burial will take place at Cypress Hills Cemetery next Sunday. Funeral services will be held at the family residence at 9:30 A. M. and will be conducted by the Rev. Dr. K. Kohler.

Peter F. Rothermel.

Peter F. Rothermel, the artist, who has been slowly dying for some time past from a cancer in the mouth, breathed his last at his home, near Pottstown, Penn., last night.

Peter F. Rothermel was born in Luzerne Count, Penn., July 8, 1817. He enjoyed considerable reputation as a historical painter. Working without instruction at portraits for some years, he visited Europe in 1856, and spent considerable time in Italy.

Upon his return he settled in Philadelphia, where he continued to live, becoming identified with the art history of that city, and being one of the members of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.

Among his principal works are his well-known "Battle of Gettysburg," "Columbus Before Isabelle," "De Soto Discovering the Mississippi," "Embarkation of Columbus," "King Lear with Gloucester and Edward," "Trial of Sir Henry Vane," "St. Agnes," and "Christian Martyrs in the Coliseum." The last-named picture has been engraved, as have been many others of his works.

William Scharfenberg.

William Sharfenberg, who died in Quogue, L. I., Aug. 8, was born in Cassel, Germany. He came to this country when a young man. Being a devoted lover of music, he became one of the originators and founders of the New-York Philharmonic Society, and was for some years its President.

He succeeded his brother in 1866 as head of the commercial and banking house of Scharfenberg, Tolme & Co. of Havana, and held the office of Austrian and Hungarian Consul General for the Island of Cuba many years, rendering valuable services, which were recognized by the bestowal upon him of a decoration by the Emperor.

His nephew, Carl von Scharfenberg, now living in Berlin, served as an officer in the regiment of Bonn Hussars with the Crown Prince, now Emperor of Germany.

Mr. Scharfenberg left a wife and a son.

OBITUARY NOTES.

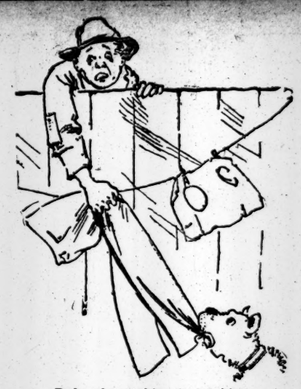
—Dr. Charles F. J. Lehlbach, one of the leading physicians of Newark, died at his home, 225 Washington Street, last night. Dr. Lehlbach was born in Baden, Germany, March 16, 1825, and came to America in 1849. In 1856 he was graduated from the College of Physicians and Surgeons of New-York. When the war broke out, in 1861, he enlisted in the Washington (D. C.) Volunteers, and served until the close of the war.

—The Rev. William T. Richardson, senior editor of The Central Presbyterian, died at his residence in Richmond, Va., last night. He was seventy-five years of age, and one of the best-known ministers in the Southern Presbyterian Church. He was a native of Charlotte County.

—Engineer Edward Wilcox of the Michigan Central Railroad Company died yesterday at Michigan City, Ind. He was at the throttle of the engine that pulled the funeral train bearing the remains of Abraham Lincoln to Chicago.

—Gen. John D. Imboden, ex-Confederate General of Cavalry, died at his home, near Abingdon, Va., yesterday. He was a native of Augusta County, and was about seventy-three years of age.

—James L. Lowery, a member of the well-known firm of Lowery Brothers, dealers in cotton, died at his home in Utica yesterday. Mr. Lowery was born in 1837.



Reduced to taking in washing.

No part of a man's clothes so quickly shows contact with the rough edge of life as his trousers. There's a pair of trousers among our 70 or more patterns, that will harmonize with the old coat, and give the effect of a new suit of clothes.

$4.50, $5, $5.50, $6, $6.50, $7, $7.50, $8, $8.50, $9.

ROGERS PEET & Co

Prince and Broadway.
Warren and Broadway.
32d and Broadway.

WARNING TO SALOON MEN

They Have Gained Nothing by the Transfer of Excise Cases.

EFFECT OF MULLINS'S CONVICTION

It Discourages Efforts to Choke the General Sessions Calendar—Recorder Goff Will Allow No Delays.

The prompt conviction of Dennis Mullins, in the Court of General Sessions, for a violation of the excise law, seems to have had a salutary effect already in blocking the scheme that was begun to choke the General Sessions Court calendar with excises cases transferred from the Special Sessions Court.

The saloon keepers have apparently grown tired of the scheme, for efforts were made yesterday for the transfer of only two cases. These were the cases of Michael Brennan of Sixty-seventh Street and West End Avenue and his barkeeper, Patrick Cahill. Justice Jerome acquitted the men a moment before W. T. S. Hart hurried into the Special Sessions Court with the announcement that he had procured a transfer of the cases. The transfer is rendered null and void by the acquittal.

The last hope of the saloon keepers for securing delay was destroyed by the authoritative announcement of Assistant District Attorney Lindsay that the excise cases will not be permitted to accumulate under any circumstances, and that Gov. Morton will be asked to appoint an extra session of the Court of Oyer and Terminer if the cases accumulate too fast to be handled expeditiously in the General Sessions Court.

Mullins, who was convicted on Tuesday, will be arraigned for sentence to-day before Recorder Goff, and it was the general impression about the Criminal Court Building yesterday that the saloon keeper will get somewhere near the extreme penalty, which is a year's imprisonment in the penitentiary and a fine of $500. The defendant's counsel will move for a new trial and a stay of judgment, but there is little prospect that this will be granted.

Mullins's only hope of escaping the stripes will then lie in an appeal to the Supreme Court for a certificate of reasonable doubt, and an appeal. All of this would cost a good sum of money, and would serve to demonstrate the value of the course of the saloon keepers in taking their cases out of the Special Sessions Court, where at the utmost they were subject to a fine of $150.

Eleven of the cases transferred to the General Sessions Court were on Recorder Goff's calendar yesterday for trial. Friend & House, attorneys for the Saloon Keepers' Association, who have charge of nearly all the cases, were not nearly as eager yesterday to proceed as they had been. When Assistant District Attorney O'Hare called the first case on the calendar, Mr. House asked for an adjournment until to-day.

"I do not propose to grant any time in these cases," said Recorder Goff, in a manner that indicated that he meant just what he said. "When these men get their cases taken out of Special Sessions on an affidavit that they are innocent, they must be ready for trial here without delay."

"We only ask for the delay we are entitled to," said Mr. House. "These cases were only put on the calendar yesterday, and we should have at least forty-eight hours' notice to prepare for trial. The law gives us that right."

"I am willing to put the cases over until to-morrow," said the Assistant District Attorney.

"Very well," decided the Recorder. "As the law gives you this much delay, we will put the cases over. But I want it distinctly understood that these trials will proceed here to-morrow, and that they will be pushed right along as rapidly as possible."

Some of the men awaiting trial hinted yesterday that if Mullins is let off simply with a fine, even if it is $500, they might be tempted to plead guilty, though how they can do this without laying themselves liable to an indictment for perjury is not very clear.

To secure the transfer of their cases to General Sessions, they had each to make an affidavit swearing to their innocence. If now they admit their guilt under oath, they will be in a bad position. For this reason, it is not very probable that there will be any pleas of guilty.

The 200 men who have secured the transfers of their cases are in for it, and it would appear that they will have to stand or fall with the position they have been led into by their lawyers.

The case of Patrick McInerney, bartender for Dennis Mullins at his saloon at 232 East Seventy-fourth Street, was held over yesterday by the Justices of Special Sessions.

Policeman Gunson of the East Sixty-seventh Street Police Station said that McInerney on last Sunday, a week ago, berated the authorities generally, and invited him to have a drink.

"I have been arrested," McInerney said, according to Gunson, "but I will give it away this time, and it is nobody's business." Gunson warned him, but McInerney gave him whiskey and was arrested.

MUST NOT SELL TICKETS.

Excise Men Ordered Not to Solicit Patronage from Liquor Dealers.

The Board of Excise yesterday adopted the following resolution, which was offered by President Murray:

Resolved, That the selling, or offering for sale, by any employe of the Board of Excise to any person who is a licensee of this board, or any person in the brewing, wine, ale, or liquor business, or connected therewith, of any ticket to any ball, picnic, or other entertainment whatever, or the soliciting of an advertisement by any employe of this board from any licensee of this board, or any person in the brewing, wine, ale, or liquor business, or connected therewith, in any paper or programme connected with any ball, picnic, or other entertainment, shall be deemed good and sufficient cause for the removal of such employe.

President Murray said after the meeting that the resolution was adopted because some newspapers had recently charged that employes of the Excise Board were guilty of practices mentioned in the resolution. Whether the charge was true he said he did not know. He simply offered the resolution as a precautionary measure.

"CAMMEYER" STAMPED ON A SHOE MEANS STANDARD OF MERIT.

6TH AVE., CORNER 20TH ST.

MEN'S LINEN SHOES,

HIGH AND LOW CUT,

HAND-SEWED WELT,

AT

$3.00 per pair.

These are the coolest and most dressy shoes worn this season.

Will close every evening at 6 o'clock, and during August at 1 o'clock on Saturday.

CAUTION.—Having no Agencies or Branch Stores, my Shoes can be purchased only at my establishement.

A. J. CAMMEYER,

6th Ave., cor. 20th St., N. Y.

LORAIN TO NEW-YORK BY WATER

A Departure in Making Shipments by Steel Steam Barges Through the Erie Canal.

Six steel steam barges left Lorain, Ohio, last Sunday morning at 8 o'clock on their way to New-York City. They were laden with steel rails, manufactured by the Johnson Company to the order of a Brooklyn street car company.

Lorain is a thriving city of 11,000 inhabitants, situated on the shore of Lake Erie, about thirty-five miles west of Cleveland. A year ago the population was only 4,400, but the establishment of the Johnson Company nearly trebled the population in a few months.

The Mayor and several prominent citizens of Lorain went to the Johnson dock and made speeches in honor of the event the day before the barges started.

Mayor Wickens said he stood on the bank of a river which "is bound to become noted throughout the civilized world, for it will bear upon its bosom the commerce of nations."

It seems from the report of the Mayor's speech that Black River, which flows past Lorain, is 400 feet wide at its narrowest part, and has a depth of 19 feet from the Johnson dock to deep water in Lake Erie.

The interest which citizens of New-York have in the matter is chiefly the departure in sending rails by steam barges from Ohio to New-York. If this enterprise proves successful, it opens up a new field for the Erie Canal. Heretofore, all freight has been transshipped from steamers or freight cars to barges at Buffalo. If steel steam barges can come safely from Lorain to Brooklyn by Lake Erie, the Erie Canal, and the Hudson River, Cleveland is likely soon to follow suit and send large quantities of her heavy metal castings by the same cheap, slow route.

After Mayor Wickens had spoken, J. H. Coffinberry of the Johnson Company said that Lorain was showing the lake cities the beginning of the revolution of canal traffic. He was followed by C. G. Washburn, the Secretary of the Chamber of Commerce, who spoke of the wisdom and sagacity which had dictated the deepening of the harbor and the opening of the new traffic.

RED MEN INSTALL THEIR OFFICERS

After the Day's Business They Took a Trip to Coney Island.

The Improved Order of Red Men of this State like these hunting grounds, and are loath to leave. Their Great Council began its third session yesterday forenoon in Tammany Hall. The following persons were elected representatives to the Great Council of the United States: James N. Nye, Binghamton; J. J. Sloane, Yonkers; James K. O'Connor, Utica; Jonas Jacobs, Elmira.

Great Incohonee A. H. Paton, assisted by Great Chief of Records of the United States Charles C. Conley, and Past Great Sachem A. W. Parmelee installed the newly-elected officers as follows: Great Prophet—S. J. Ohart, Depew; Great Sachem—Howard Evans, Schenectady; Great Senior Sagamore—William H. Higbee, New-York; Great Junior Sagamore Joseph F. Begian, New-York; Great Chief of Records—M. A. Dunham, Binghamton; Great Keeper of Wampum—Edward J. Boyd, New-York; Trustee of the Great Council—Terence McMahon, Brooklyn.

The Great Sachem announced the following appointed chiefs: Great Sannap—E. Joiner; Great Mishenewa—Thomas J. Skimmon; Great Guard of Wigwam—J. O'Neill; Great Guard of Forest—Thomas Murphy.

Great Incohonee A. H. Paton delivered an interesting address and the council adjourned. Most of the delegates went to Coney Island in the afternoon. The convention will reassemble at 9 o'clock this morning.

The Carnarvon Peninsulars.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

The Welsh of the Peninsula (it is called the Lleyn, which means the Peninsula) do not pretend to have many graces of manner. The majority of them are much like those very ugly chapels of theirs—Salems, Zoars, Morians, Jerusalems, Bethels, &c.—which stare with their rectangular or polygonal faces at the Saxon stranger as if they thoroughly resented his intrusion into their domain of influence. If, being thirsty, you ask them for a beverage, they tender you spring water. If, having lost your way, you inquire for a direction, you are either misunderstood and, therefore, misdirected, or you are treated with an sniggere which prove you are in a foreign land to which your home-bred tongue is an object of ridicule. If, after much persuasion, you

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August 16-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

BROOKLYN STREETS CLEAN

Commissioner White's System and Watchfulness of Contractors.

GOOD WORK DONE AT VERY LOW COST

Stringent Rules Insure Performance of Contracts—Pavements Laid and Repaired—Plans for Water.

Lower Fulton Street, Brooklyn, is at present in a very disturbed condition on account of the repairs under way there which necessitate the stoppage of trolley traffic below the bridge. A mistaken impression prevails in the public mind that the City Works Department is at fault, and a great deal of complaint has been made by residents of the side streets in that vicinity.

The fact is that the trolley companies are responsible. They are tearing up the street to repave it with granite blocks, which will endure for a long time, and make it an attractive thoroughfare, instead of the unsightly street it has been. This work the trolley companies have been ordered to do by City Works Commissioner White, who is determined that they shall live up to their agreements with the city to keep the streets well paved.

With this single exception, the streets of Brooklyn are to-day in a better condition than they have ever been. Ever since Commissioner White assumed office Feb. 1, 1894, he has devoted his entire time and attention to the business of his department, and the good result is seen on every hand in the City of Churches.

The cleanliness of Brooklyn's streets is especially an evidence of Commissioner White's active interest in the affairs of his office. Without any flourish of trumpets or proclamations of his intentions, he has kept the streets clean of dirt and unhealthy accumulations, and no resident of the city need be ashamed of the condition of the humblest thoroughfare.

It used to be said that in the principal avenues of the Eastern District, neither street sweeper nor sprinkling cart was known, but that is not true of the Eastern District or of any other district to-day.

In Brooklyn the contract system of street cleaning prevails. The district system was used in former years, and it was far from satisfactory. Under the present laws, the contract for street cleaning is made every three years, and so also is the contract for the removal of ashes. The contracts now in force were made by the late Commissioner Adams, and the present administration has simply enforced them.

The amount of the present appropriation is $555,000 a year, of which $210,000 is set aside for the removal of ashes, leaving a net fund for street cleaning of $345,000. This sum is applied to street cleaning at the rate of $23 a mile without regard to the width of the streets. It rests with the Commissioner to designate the streets to be cleaned. Commissioner Adams left that to his Superintendent of Streets, but Commissioner White has taken an interest in it himself.

Brooklyn has over 400 miles of paved streets—a greater mileage than New-York—and the available appropriation will not permit every street to be cleaned more than once each week during the open season, yet, by judicious arrangement of schedules, they are kept in excellent condition. This is especially true of streets in the poorer sections of the city, which were formerly grossly neglected.

All the principal streets are cleaned every night, and some in the daytime as well. The less important streets are cleaned two or three times a week, while those in the outskirts are cleaned not oftener than once a fortnight. Commissioner White says he feels that it is not possible for the city to get the same work done except by public contract for anywhere near the same amount of money. Complaints of unclean streets are rarely made now, whereas when the present administration assumed office, not a day passed without many.

Until Commissioner White took charge of the City Works Department it was not customary to clean the streets in Winter at all, and when the Spring came there was nearly four months' accumulation of dirt. Such was the state of affairs in March, 1894, when Commissioner White entered upon his crusade against unclean streets.

The streets of Brooklyn were cleaned every day during the following the last Winter, and, as a result, not over one-third of the usual accumulations appeared in the streets March 1.

The Commissioner compels contractors to live up to their agreements, and they have learned that they cannot escape the conditions he imposes upon them. Under the terms of the specifications for street cleaning which the Commissioner has drawn up, all streets, avenues, alleys, bulkheads, piers, and public places must be thoroughly scraped, swept, and all surface dirt, paving sand, rubbish, and loose stones must be removed by the contractor, and in case he fails to comply, the Department of City Works has full power to do the work and to deduct the expense from the amount due him. The contractor cannot claim a cent from the city for cleaning streets which he has not cleaned by reason of severe weather.

Asphalt-paved streets must be cleaned by men who are constantly occupied on them, and the sweepings must be at once removed. In order fully to compensate contractors for this extra vigilance, an allowance for twice the total mileage of streets so cleaned is made.

The Commissioner also stipulates that all streets must be sprinkled to lay the dust before they are hoed or swept by the contractors. All dirt must be removed from the streets the same day it is heaped—within four hours, if in the daytime. If a contractor neglects to do this the sweepings will be removed by the city at his expense.

Stringent regulations have been made by the Commissioner for the removal of ashes. He requires that they shall be removed at least once a week. When free from garbage, they may be deposited in vacant lots within the city limits, on consent of the lot owners.

He requires trucks and wagons used for the removal of dirt and ashes to be strong and tight. Ash carts must be covered with canvas, to prevent the spilling of ashes and the escape of dust.

A contract may be terminated, with the consent of the Mayor, on the petition of fifteen taxpayers, alleging that the contractor has failed to perform his duties properly, and such contractor and his bondsmen are held liable to the city for damages. The city may perform the contractor's unfinished work at the contractor's cost.

A separate contract for five years is made for the removal of garbage in Brooklyn. The amount of the present contract is $123,000 a year. The specifications for the removal of garbage are drawn with the utmost care for the city's interests. There is no trimming system on scows, as there used to be in this city.

Brooklyn's total expense for cleaning streets and removing ashes and garbage is only $675,000, while New-York spends between $1,000,000 and $2,000,000, and the comparison is very creditable to Commissioner White.

Under Commissioner White's administration there were cleaned during the year 1894 14,859,472 miles of streets, at a total cost of $341,767.85. The cost for removing ashes during the same period was $190,000. In addition to this there were cleaned between March 9 and April 14, 1894, 24,222 miles of streets, at an expense of $4,761.97, under a special appropriation, which was necessary because the streets had not been cleaned during the previous four months under Commissioner Adams's administration. Commissioner White during the Summer of 1894 had the dirt removed from the neglected streets of Coney Island.

Commissioner White found when he took office that contracts for granite pavement made in 1892, aggregating $595,430, had been but half completed, and he determined that they should be finished. He has pushed them with such success that now nearly all have been completed with, and the pavements have been laid. Other street-paving contracts which had been neglected have been completed under the vigilant supervision of Commissioner White, so that now Brooklyn has 32 miles of Belgian block, 87 miles of granite, 15 miles of asphalt, and 272 miles of cobblestone pavement.

The total length of stone pavements repaired by the city in 1894 was 45.34 miles. In 1893, under Commissioner White's predecessor, only 9.35 miles of streets were repaired, and in 1892 only 28.08 miles.

Commissioner White has protested against the constant disturbance of the streets of Brooklyn by trolley and gas companies. He has declared that such privileges, when abused, should be annulled. The city has to pay for the inspection of such work after it is done, and Commissioner White has tried to compel the corporations to repay the city for such expenses incurred because of their work.

Commissioner White was confronted at the outset of his administration with the sewer problem, which had been sadly neglected. No work had been done on the mains for the Twenty-sixth Ward since 1892, and the sanitary condition of that district was bad. The Commissioner promptly took the matter in hand and advanced the work, so that it is now nearly completed. Lateral sewers in other parts of the city have been completed under his management, and new contracts have been made for others.

Under Commissioner White's direction, 24.86 miles of sewers were built in 1894, as compared with 4.97 miles in 1893, under the former administration. Commissioner White has also caused many miles of sewers to be cleaned since he took office, which has been beneficial to the city's health.

Commissioner White has a faithful ally in Water Purveyor Peter Milne. Under the latter's direction, the work of resurveying has been going on. This involves an inspection of all premises using water, ascertaining the amount of water used, and detecting waste of water. This has been largely reduced during the past year, so that the consumption of water this year will not exceed per capita the consumption of 1894. The value of this work is attested by the report of Water Register Augustus C. Tate, made last Winter, in which it was stated that in 1894 there was a total increase of water revenue of $144,178.58 as compared with 1893. There was, in addition to this, a saving of $134,628.75, making a total gain to the city of $278,807.33, all due to the resurvey and inspection of water consumption.

The use of six-inch pipes in the distribution of water has been discontinued, and eight-inch pipes are now used exclusively in the new districts. The number of fire hydrants has also been increased by Mr. Milne.

By lopping off sinecures, Mr. Milne has saved the city on salary and labor rolls alone, $78,683.

The question of the city's water supply has vexed Commissioner White more than any other, and it is still unsolved. He contemplates buying the plants of the New-Utrecht Water Company and the Flatbush Water Company, if he can secure them without the costly ligitation involved in condemnation proceedings.

If these plants can be obtained, or if water can be had from any other source, the outlying districts, which suffer most from lack of water, will be relieved.

The Southerly section of the Eighth Ward is poorly supplied with water on account of the drafts upon the large mains in the centre of the city, and the same is true of the Eastern District. Commissioner White wants to give these "wings" of the city mains which will furnish a direct supply to the factories and other consumers established there.

The new Wallabout Market will always be a monument to Commissioner White's interest in Brooklyn. Until he took office, the city had refused to build anything more permanent for the market tenants than wooden shanties that made the place look like a far West mining town. In consequence of this policy, insurance rates had become prohibitory. To have erected suitable buildings for the market would have cost the city about $500,000, which it was not prepared to expend. To add to the difficulties, legal disputes had arisen among the tenants, and every attempt to adjust them was thwarted.

Commissioner White finally succeeded in getting the tenants to agree upon the appointment of an advisory committee which was to settle the trouble and fix upon a plan for a new market. By the efforts of the Commissioner and the committee, a bill was passed by the Legislature providing for the present system of neat brick market buildings, to be erected at the expense of the lessees, to whom were to be allowed leases for five years, with the privilege of renewal for ten years more. The leases for the new buildings aggregate a total annual revenue to the city of $38,694.

In the matter of electric lighting, Commissioner White has effected a saving to the city of about $70,000 a year. Under the old régime the electric company which always secured the contract charged the city 50 cents a night for each arc lamp. Commissioner White reduced the rate to 40 cents a night, and says he hopes to make a further reduction later.

The civil service system in the selection of department employes has been in every way encouraged by the Commissioner.

Commissioner White is a Republican, but absolute non-partisanship has marked the conduct of his official duties. For this he has been assailed by Republican spoilsmen in the Common Council, and has even been seriously crippled by the retaliatory tactics of Aldermen whom he has offended by refusing to dispense the patronage of his office with regard only for political ends. He has withstood the assaults of politicians and has kept steadily at work with the single purpose in view to serve his city to the best of his ability.

MANY FAGINS ARE IN TOWN

More than Usual Number of Thief-Teachers This Summer—Sarah Russell Taught to Steal by a Woman.

There seems to be an unusual number of thief-makers and thief-teachers these days, or else the Summer heat is stirring up the imaginations of juvenile lawbreakers.

Almost every young pickpocket and thief arrested within the last few weeks has told a story of having been taught to steal by some wicked Fagin.

Sarah Russell, eleven years old, who was arrested in Central Park last Saturday, is the last of the youngsters to tell this story. When the child was arraigned before Recorder Goff, in the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, her attorney, Nathan S. Levy, said:

I hope your Honor will put this hearing over until Monday, in order that we may produce testimony to show how this girl was taught to steal by a female Fagin. Her parents have given the name of this woman to the police, and they expect to have her indicted by the Grand Jury.

The Recorder consented to put the case over, and expressed the hope that the "female Fagin," if there really is one in the case, might be apprehended.

Sarah, who is a rather pretty girl, with light hair and blue eyes, was given into the custody of the Gerry society. She will be taken before the Grand Jury on Monday to tell her story. The child's parents are respectable people. They live at 3 Ludlow Street. Mr. Levy, in speaking of the child, said:

She was taught to pick pockets by a young woman who lives in the neighborhood, near Ludlow Street. This young woman is an inveterate thief, and not long ago she tried to make Sarah steal a diamond pin from her own mother. The child refused, and then the woman stole the pin herself.

Efforts have been made to get Sarah away from the evil influences of this female Fagin, but have proved unavailing thus far.

DISHONORABLE DISCHARGE FOR ROESCH

Guilty of Non-Attndance at Drills and Refused to Pay a Fine.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Aug. 15.—A dishonorable discharge will be issued by Capt. Waring of the Fifteenth Separate Company, under directions of the State authorities, to Ferdinand Roesch, a private of the Fifteenth Separate Company, who was found guilty by court-martial of non-attendance at drills and fined $10, which he refused to pay, alleging that he was a native of Germany and not eligible to membership in or amenable to the rules of the National Guard.

At the same court-martial five other members of the Fifteenth Separate Company were fined for non-attendance at drills, and warrants are now in Sergt. Baker's hands for their arrest and imprisonment unless they pay up. The men will institute habeas corpus proceedings before Judge Barnard to test the legality of this move.

Britzens Held for Smuggling.

Charles Britzens, a cabin passenger on the Spree, brought over in his pockets a gold watch and chain, two ladies' watches, six gold chains, four gold brooches, and four lace collars, on which he did not intend to pay duty. The foreign value was estimated at $200. Customs Inspectors took the goods to the seizure room yesterday. Mr. Britzens was taken before United States Commissioner Rowe, in Jersey City, who required $500 bail of him, pending examination.

A Passenger from Rio Has Smallpox.

John Thima, a passenger by the steamship Hevelius, which arrived from Rio Janeiro yesterday, was removed from that vessel suffering with smallpox. The patient was taken to the Reception Hospital at the foot of East Sixteenth Street, and was subsequently removed to North Brother Island.

OLD ORCHARD IMPROVED

One of the First Summer Meeting Places of the Methodists.

ACCOMMODATIONS FOR THOUSANDS

Changes Made to Secure Comfort Would Astonish Old-Timers—Cottages and Electricity Features Now.

OLD ORCHARD BEACH, Me., Aug. 15.—The old camp ground here is now a scene of busy life and great religious animation, for the camp meeting is in full operation, and as many people are here as ever before, with a promise of a great influx before the meetings are concluded for the season. There is always something romantic about a camp meeting which makes it attractive and enjoyable to all young people as well as to the old folks, who tell of the power of the Spirit manifested at these gatherings in the woods.

If some of the old Methodists, however, should visit the campgrounds of the present day and take note of the modern improvements which go far toward making the people more comfortable than while worshipping in the woods in the olden time, they would be surprised at the changes which have taken place. The Old Orchard camp meetings were established twenty-three years ago. There was nothing but woods at the seashore then, and those who attended the worship of God in the woods took with them their own tents and cooking utensils, and with them also went their bedding and camp chairs. Great preparations were made for simple accommodations, and comfort was expected to be sacrificed to the greater desire for the conversion of sinners and a brushing up of each one's religion. It was a necessity in those days, when there was but an attempt at organization of committees in the churches and a prejudice existed against the camp meetings. But much of the romance of camp meeting remains, and nowhere more than at Old Orchard, one of the oldest campgrounds in the country.

To those who have never seen it, a camp ground in full operation is a novel sight. In the primeval woods, among venerable, lofty trees, are arranged the tents of the communicants, consisting mostly of families who have made themselves comfortable under canvas for a stay of two weeks or longer. The tents are generally floored with pine boards, dovetailed securely together, and upon these are placed rugs or carpets. The beds are usually of straw, and the tent is partitioned off into rooms, with sheets hanging from lines stretched lengthwise and crosswise of the interior. In the centre of the ground is the pulpit, built of rude boards, directly in front of which are the board seats for the worshippers. Around this central part are arranged the tents, which stretch back from the three or four main avenues in streets, which are named after celebrated ministers of the Gospel.

There seem to be hundreds of these tents and among them are the boarding tents, where each family takes its meals one or more times a day, as customers require. About the pulpit and seats are the great tents of the various churches, where a few seats are arranged and straw scattered over the ground to check the dampness. There is always a ministers' tent on the ground, where clergymen of all denominations are provided for as at a hotel, and somewhere about the ground the groceryman and the baker and the dealer in periodicals and newspapers are to be found, ready to supply the wants of all.

There is romance in all this in daylight, but how much more there is at night when lamps shed their soft light upon the leafy trees, the snowy white tents, and the well-cleared ground. Or perhaps the harvest moon makes the lesser lights unnecessary. Resting in one of the tents one can hear in the near distance the musical sound of the worshippers while they sing their praises to God; and, like an organ's solemn peal accompanying the human sounds, comes to the ear the roar of old ocean on the shore near by. The primeval fashion does not exist, for there is order everywhere, and comfort is not dispensed with. There are committees who look after the interest of everybody. The ground is diligently patrolled day and night by policemen, and guards are placed at every entrance to inspect all who enter, and see that no disorderly persons, intending to disturb the peace of the worshippers, get upon the ground. Tents, all in perfect order and ready for occupancy, are provided by the committee, and even cottages, of which there are many, can be procured at the beginning of the season. Some of these are occupied for the entire Summer, and always during the meeting, which lasts two weeks.

People of different religious beliefs come here from every part of the country and have been coming for many years. Months are consumed in making arrangements for the meeting, and workers are selected by the various churches to lead and lead the meetings. There is order everywhere, and confusion is unknown. Each day has its prominent ministers to preach, and every meeting, whether it be a simple prayer meeting, or something else, has its workers to make it successful. Rules and by-laws are posted about the grounds and all the people are obliged to obey them implicitly. Particularly is it a fact that wanderers about the ground after the closing of the meetings are apprehended and disposed of summarily.

Campmeeting people of old will be surprised to know that, instead of the tin oil lamps fastened to the trees about the ground there is an electric plant here and the entire pine woods are lighted by electricity, making the campground look like a fairy scene at night and sending the illumination to a long distance. Another innovation on the old style is over two hundred cottages; and more than ten thousand people can be accommodated in the hotels in the immediate vicinity, for the grounds are occupied by several religious denominations for months of the year.

The Christian Alliance Convention, with Pastor A. B. Simpson of the Gospel Tabernacle in Eighth Avenue and Fourteenth Street, New-York, at their head, have held their meetings here for sixteen days, and concluded their services last Monday. The Salvation Army began their meetings then to last ten days, and the Methodist Annual Campmeeting will succeed the army on the 22d inst. The grounds, which are within a half-mile of the ocean, in woods which are almost entirely pine, belong to the Methodists and are as clear and clean as a parlor floor.

The Convention, as it is called, held a campmeeting ten days, beginning on Saturday, July 27, at 8 o'clock P. M., and services were held seven times each day and evening. A great number of people were here from New-York, as well as other parts of the country, and it is estimated that there was an average attendance at the meetings of eight thousand people a day. Last Sunday morning the Rev. A. B. Simpson preached a missionary sermon and afterward $75,000 was raised for missionary work. This will show the appreciation of the people present.

During the meetings of the alliance sermons were preached by the Rev. A. E. Funk, the Rev. H. Wilson, D. D., the Rev. A. B. Simpson, the Rev. Stephen Merritt, the Rev. F. W. Farr of New-York, the Rev. Dean Peck, D. D., of Denver, Col.; the Rev. Dr. Scofield of Dallas, Texas; Major Whittle of Northfield, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Hall of Norfolk, Va.; the Rev. Dr. Easton of Washington; the Rev. Dr. Nathaniel West of Syracuse, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Mallory of Lowell, Mass.; the Rev. I. Luce of Portland, Me.; the Rev. Dr. Chase of Maine, the Rev. Robert Henck of Boston, Mass.; the Rev. H. C. McBride of Boston, Mass.; the Rev. Dr. Bishop of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Cameron of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Chappell of Boston, the Rev. Dr. Peck of Boston, and others.

Among the prominent workers, many of whom still remain here to attend the Salvation Army meetings, were Mrs. H. C. McBride, Mrs. Henck, Mr. and Mrs. Moorehouse of Boston, Mrs. Abbie C. Morrow, Miss Della Reeves of Newport, Mrs. Margaret J. Clark of New-York, who has attended the camp meetings here for twenty-three years consecutively; Miss Elizabeth Tobey of Boston, Miss Lindenberger of New-York, Miss Shepard, and many others. A number of missionaries from foreign parts were present, among whom were the Rev. Howard Nichols and Mrs. Nichols of China, Albert Woodcock from the Congo, and many who are about to leave this country for foreign fields. The service of song was under the charge of E. Henck, leader of the Tabernacle choir of New-York, and Miss Shepard sang the Gospel, as heretofore.

The Salvation Army meeting was opened Monday with a full band of music, and there was marching and countermarching, which will continue during the ten days of their stay. Military orders are constantly being issued, and the strictest order prevails throughout the camp. People have come from all parts of the world to attend this meeting, and there are hundreds from New-York to work for the redemption of souls. Occasionally there are meetings held and sermons preached upon the seashore, a favorite place for the Rev. Stephen Merritt of New-York, who will soon leave this country for a tour of five years among foreign missions.

There is a beach here nine miles in length, which is the most perfect in the world, whose sands are like velvet, and the waters always safe for bathers, thousands of whom take advantage of the fine facilities daily. There are electric cars running regularly from the Maine Railroad directly to the camp ground, and there is a tabernacle on the ground which will accommodate 2,000 people in rainy weather.

Since the opening by the alliance the weather has been so cool that overcoats were constantly worn, and everybody found Winter underclothing very acceptable. Last Monday there was a storm which made the people very uncomfortable, as many tents were struck, and a large number from long distances prepared to leave on the following day, but for weeks the weather has been all that the camp-meeting people could wish for, and they pronounce grounds, accommodations, and weather perfect, with moderate charges at all hotels and other places, and half fares upon the railroads leading to Old Orchard. Taking all things into consideration, those who have attended the meetings here are a unit in their praises of the place, and say that it cannot be excelled for a Summer resort.

MADE $40 DO THE WORK OF $95

Col. Forney, Authorized to Buy Sideboard and Table, Had the Old Repaired So It Was Better than New.

Contrary to expectation the Forney court of inquiry did not finish its work yesterday. During the morning session the inquiry was on a side issue, and it was not until the afternoon that the question of furniture was taken up.

Stripped of its tiresome details, the substance of the testimony, much of which was veloped in the phraseology of official correspondence, showed that Col. Forney had been directed to purchase furniture for the quarters of the commanding officer and for the quarters of other officers, and for this purpose, he had been authorized to expend $695. The purchase was made of Abraham & Straus, and a representative of that firm testified as to what had been bought. Nothing that in any way reflected upon Col. Forney was brought out in the examination.

The apparent irregularity which started the inquiry in that direction was the fact that a sideboard and table, which were among the articles which Col. Forney had been directed to purchase, did not appear on the invoice.

It appears that an old sideboard and table had been condemned, and that two new pieces were to have been bought in order to replace them, and $95 was authorized for the expenditure. Col. Forney found that for half that he could have the old pieces made better than new ones, for which twice the amount would have been paid. He accordingly had the old pieces repaired at a cost of $40. With the remaining $55, miscellaneous articles needed in the quarters were purchased. These are on hand, and, so far as shown yesterday, no article of furniture is missing.

Col. Heywood, the Commandant of the Marine Corps, was summoned from Washington and appeared before the court as a witness yesterday. His testimony was that when he was in command of the guard at the Brooklyn post, during the years 1884-88, it was not the custom for the commanding officer to use Government coal in his quarters. It has been proved, however, that the precedent had been established long before Col. Forney assumed command. No attempt was made by him to conceal the fact, and the expenditure was duly recorded on the returns which were forwarded to Washington.

Major George C. Reid was another witness. He testified that when making his rounds of the different posts as Adjutant Inspector, he found a bed missing from the quarters of Lieut. Moses. Lieuts. Woods and Williams have given evidence to the same effect. Lieut. Moses will be asked to explain where the bed was.

BUSINESS ACTIVITY IN THE SOUTH

Many New Companies Organized to Build Mills—Increase in Wages.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 15.—In its weekly review of Southern business interests, The Manufacturers' Record reports continued activity in railroad and industrial affairs. Notwithstanding the fact that there are over 100 cotton mills under construction, or companies organized to build in the South, new companies are constantly being formed. Among the new mills reported for the week was a one-hundred-thousand-dollar company at Selma, Ala.; a ninety-three-thousand-dollar spindle twine mill at Heardmont, Ga.; a one-hundred-thousand-dollar mill at Yorkville, S. C.; a two-hundred-thousand-dollar mill organized at Laurens, S. C.; a five-hundred-thousand-dollar company, which has purchased an old mill at Goldsborough, N. C., to be enlarged, and a five-thousand-dollar spindle mill at Malee, N. C.

Considerable activity is noted in iron interests, especially in Alabama, and plans have been matured for building two furnaces at Bessemer, in connection with the large steel plant recently projected there. Arrangements are being made for putting into operation several of the now idle furnaces in that State.

An unusually large number of new enterprises have been reported during the week, including a cigar factory at Palatka, Fla., which, it is said, will employ 1,100 hands.

WOONSOCKET, R. I., Aug. 15.—An increase in wages at Farwell's No. 2 Mill, at Blackstone, will go into effect Friday. The looms have been speeded up to 100 picks and more, and the 1 cent a yard will not be deducted for the fast looms.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 15.—The 5,000 operatives of the Pacific Mills to-day received their first pay since the notification of the advance to the rate of 1893. The increase in wages amounts to $75,000 annually.

MANCHESTER, N. H., Aug. 15.—The spinners of the Amory-Langdon corporation have received a raise of 8 per cent. in wages. They say this is a restoration of the old scale of wages before the cut-down. The spinners had determined on a strike unless an increase was granted.

DAMAGE TO COLUMBIA SLIGHT

The Cost of Making Repairs Expected to be Not More than $5,000.

The board of survey which has been examining the cruiser Columbia, finished its work yesterday, and will forward its report to Washington to-day. None of the officers composing the board was at liberty to say what the report would contain.

The work of removing the indented plates of the vessel was commenced yesterday. These will be taken to the rolling mill and straightened, after which they will be riveted back in place. It is estimated by the constructors that the work will be completed by next Wednesday, and that the cost of repairs will not exceed $5,000.

It is not believed that a court of inquiry will be convened, or that any further investigation of the damage sustained when the vessel was docked at Southampton will be made.

Insurance Swindler Rearrested.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 15.—Sylvester J. Kiernan, the young fire-insurance agent who swindled several companies out of thousands of dollars, was rearrested this evening as his term in the county jail expired. Two fresh charges of embezzlement—one by the London Assurance Company for $159, and the other by the Niagara Company for $84—were made against him. The prisoner was taken by Detective Decker before Justice Neill, who held him in $1,000 bail, and he was locked up in the county jail in default. Kiernan has Bright's disease.

A Negro Lynched in Missouri.

FULTON, Mo., Aug. 15.—The negro Emmett Divera, who murdered Mrs. Cain, was lynched at 1 o'clock this morning. The mob dragged him from the custody of the Sheriff. He was hanged from the middle span of a high bridge.

EXPERTS VISIT THE RUINS

Examine the Wreck of the Ireland Building in West Broadway.

QUICKSAND THEORY PROBABLY WRONG

Some Question Now About the Sustaining Power of the Central Pillar—Overweighting Also Considered—Inquest To-day.

Coroner Fitzpatrick and a number of experts visited the ruins of the Ireland Building at West Broadway and West Third Street yesterday and examined the soil under the foundations of the central pillar that was driven into the ground. Their investigation was not final, but it seemed to dispose of the quicksand theory.

The party found seven feet of loam resting upon a bed of fairly good sand, and the experts said that although the character of the soil was not of the best, it was as good as could be found in the neighborhood and was heavy enough to bear the weight it had to sustain. Several who declined to give their names for publication said the ground was all right and that there was nothing the matter with the foundations.

"In my opinion," said one, "the fault to account for the disaster does not lie with the foundation, but with something above. The foundation did not sink, but the pillar was driven down by the force of the falling floors. The point to be decided is, What made the floors fall? Either the iron pillar itself was too weak to support the floors; the steel girders were not properly bolted to the pillar, or the upper floors were overweighted with building material. It may be that the iron pillar was strong enough to support seven floors, but gave way beneath the weight of the eighth, which was not at first contemplated.

"No matter what the contractors may say, it is a fact that the broken sections of the central pillar shows it to be of inferior metal, honeycombed with blowholes. The measurements also show that the pillar's dimensions, thickness, and weight were barely up to the legal requirements. In short, the pillar was as light as the law would permit.

"The same is true of the steel girders. Whether the fault lay in the way the girders were bolted to the central pillar cannot very well be known now. The questions of over-weighted floors, and the possibility that the addition of the eighth story caused the collapse cannot be determinted until everybody has been heard at the inquest."

The investigators yesterday paid particular attention to the iron pillar and examined the broken pieces with a good deal of interest. While they declined to commit themselves on the subject they said it was unquestionably poor iron.

The quality of the iron was defended by a representative of the J. B. & J. M. Cornell Iron Company, which supplied it.

"It was a good pillar," he said. "Of course there are blowholes in the metal, but they are always found in such pillars and they do not detract at all from the strength. That idea was started by some enemy of the company."

The members of the Board of Survey made a preliminary examination of the wrecked building yesterday afternoon to ascertain the strength of the structure left standing. They will complete their work today. On the decision will rest the question whether any part of the remaining building shall be taken down, or whether it will be safe to finish it. It is thought the board will recommend the strengthening of all foundations and the demolition and rebuilding of large sections of the front and side walls mainly affected by the collapse. Stronger iron pillars may also be required.

Elaborate photographs are to be made of the sunken pillar and its surroundings. Each piece of granite block and broken concrete will be removed and photographed separately and then the pillar will be raised from the ground, when the coroner's jury visits the place. The jury will not be taken there until all the testimony has been given.

The inquest will begin at 10:30 A. M. today and will probably last several days. A great many witnesses will be examined, and the Coroner hopes to sift the case thoroughly. The accident has developed many new problems in construction.

UPPER FLOOR COLUMN EXAMINED.

What The Engineering News Says of the Possible Cause of the Wreck.

In a review of the collapse of the Ireland Building, The Engineering News, after a careful investigation as to the causes that led up to the accident, will say editorially in its next issue:

"Whatever the actual cause of the accident may have been, one feature in the construction of the building has been revealed on the removal of the débris, which in itself may be sufficient to account for the collapse of the building, and which should serve as a lesson and a warning to architects and builders of iron structures for all time to come.

"The column on the sixth floor, which supported the seventh and eighth floors and the roof, was found by a representative of this journal (The Engineering News) broken square across the middle. On the exterior surface it appeared to be a perfect casting, but the fractured surface showed it to be about as bad a specimen of a cast-iron pipe as could possibly be made without showing flaws on surface of inspection. The metal was hard and brittle; the core had shifted, so that the pipe, which was nominally three-quarters of an inch thick, was only one-sixteenth of an inch thick on one side, and a trifle over three-quarters of a inch thick on the opposite side, was honeycombed with blowholes, and showed 'cold shuts' and seams.

"After inspection of this fractured column we are enabled to frame the following theory of the cause of the disaster, subject to correction on the discovery of further evidence: The sections of the several floors which fell in contained an elevator shaft which open space of course brought no load on that portion of the collapsed sections. The other portions of the flooring containing beams and tiling weighing approximately seventy-five pounds per square foot would bring a heavier load on the side of the column opposite the elevator shaft than on the side toward it. This would cause somewhat eccentric loading of the column. One of the floors being loaded with plaster in bags, the bags may have been concentrated on one portion of the floor, thus greatly increasing the eccentricity of the loading. The load of the plaster itself, without considering the eccentricity of its position, may have been greater than the breaking load of the column, and, judging from the column itself, it would appear unsafe to carry the weight of the tiled floors alone, which were above it, and of the roof, without the additional load of the plaster bags.

"If this column on the sixth floor was the first part of the structure which failed, that portion of the seventh and eighth floors and of the roof which it sustained would immediately fall upon the sixth floor, giving a shock to every column in the tier below it and to the foundation. The blow upon the sixth floor would be far more than it could stand, and so in succession each floor down to the first would give way with the increasing momentum of all the superstructure, until the last blow, as the mass of falling material struck the ground floor, would act with the force of a tremendous piledriver to force the lowermost column through the stone and concrete foundation into the earth below.

"The prime cause of the accident appears to us to have been the weakness of the cast-iron column.

"The secondary causes may have been the overloading of the upper floors with plaster in bags, and the concentrating of this load in such a way that it would bring an eccentric load upon the column.

"The only excuse for the use of cast-iron columns is that they are cheaper—though very little cheaper—than steel columns. It is high time that the law made the use of such columns in tall buildings impossible."

DR. LYMAN ABBOTT RETURNS

His Opinion of the Cause of the Defeat of the English Liberals—Englishmen as Socialists.

The Rev. Dr. Lyman Abbott arrived from Europe on the steamship Spree Wednesday night, and yesterday morning started for his country home at Cornwall-on-the-Hudson. Speaking of his trip, Dr. Abbott said he had been greatly benefited by it. He sailed for Europe July 2. He staid ten days in London, and then spent a week in the Isle of Wight, which he considers a good place of rest for a tired man. He spent another week going from London to the northern Highlands of Scotland.

"Of course, when I reached England," he said, "Parliament had adjourned and the great majority of its members had gone to their country homes, but, despite this fact, I had the pleasure of meeting many distinguished Englishmen and Scotchmen. Among them may be mentioned the venerable Dean Farrar, the warm personal friend of the lamented Bishop Phillips Brooks; Dr. Marcus Dods, Dean Fremantle, Bishop Westcott, Dr. Matheson, the famous blind preacher of Edinburgh; Dr. James Martineau, the distinguished Unitarian divine, who bases his religion, as I understand it, on the belief that it should be of spiritual rather than of organic union, and essentially Christian rather than dependent on creeds; Dr. John Clifford, the leading Baptist, and if I mistake not, Nonconformist minister of Great Britain, Dr. Ian MacLaren, the author of the 'Bonnie Brier Bush,' whose real name is John Watson, and the Rev. S. R. Crockett, 'The Stickit Minister,' whose short stories have attracted such marked attention.

"I heard Dr. Matheson preach in his church in Edinburgh and was much impressed with his sermon. He is a large, stout man, about fifty years old, with a round face, a very hearty laugh, and possesses a liberal sense of humor, although he does not show it particularly in his preaching. He is a very broad man in his religious views, and has a fine congregation.

"The leading topic of conversation when I reached England was the defeat of the Liberal Party and a belief expressed to a certain extent in Great Britain and in some quarters in this country, the effect that it meant annihilation and ruin to the Liberal cause.

"I do not by any means share in this belief, and ascribe the defeat of the Liberals to the fact that they undertook too much, and that they should not have undertaken a campaign based on so many principles. The Liberal Party laid down a programme that was too sweeping in its dimensions to be accepted at one time. It involved a readjustment of four radical points, viz., home rule, which leads away from imperialism toward Federalism; the control of the liquor traffic by popular vote instead of by Magistrates; disestablishment in Wales, which will lead to disestablishment in Scotland and England eventually, and the limitation of the powers of the House of Lords. The result showed that nearly one-half of the people of Great Britain voted for that programme. In view of this the conclusion that I have reached is that instead of meaning Conservatism, in the broad sense of the term, the election means that the people of Great Britain are really tending to democracy, rather than to aristocracy."

Dr. Abbott said that the people of Great Britain had a firmer belief in Socialism than the people of this country. They believed in Government ownership of railroads and in municipal and many private enterprises that contributed to the public comfort.

Statistics, he said, had demonstrated that the belief was justified by results. The street railroads of Glasgow, he said, were owned by the Government, while those of Edinburgh were owned by a corporation. He said the reports showed that the expense for operating the Glasgow roads was far below that of the Edinburgh road.

The Rev. Dr. Abbott will deliver an address before the American Bar Association, in Detroit, Mich., Aug. 28.

"AUNT ABBY" SMITH OF PATCHOGUE DEAD

Descendant of "Bull" Smith, and One of Long Island's Oldest Inhabitants.

PATCHOGUE, L. I., Aug. 15.—Mrs. Abigail Tuthill Smith, ninety-six years old, who was well known as "Aunt Abby," and who is supposed to have been the oldest inhabitant of Long Island, died at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. Smith, in this village, Wednesday night.

Mrs. Smith fell two years ago and broke her hip, and since the accident she had been confined to her bed. Before she was injured she was very active, and daily visited her friends in the neighborhood. She was conscious to the last, and a short time before death came she remarked: "I'm going home."

Mrs. Smith was born in Atlantic Avenue, Brooklyn, April 19, 1799. Her ancestors came from England. Her grandfather was killed in the Revolutionary War. Her father, Ezra Tuthill, was a Methodist minister, and founded the Methodist Church in Patchogue. He died in 1854 at the age of ninety years. "Aunt Abby's" mother was Charity Smith, a lineal descendant of "Bull" Smith, who founded Smithtown, L. I.

"Aunt Abby" was married when quite young. Her living children are Mrs. Lydia M. Eaton, wife of Prof. A. E. Eaton of Brooklyn; W. S. Smith of Tlaxpan, Mexico, and Mrs. J. Smith of Patchogue, L. I. She also leaves sixteen grandchildren, fifteen great-grandchildren, and one great-great-grandchild.

Her husband, who was known as "Seaweed Bill," died in 1861 at the age of sixty-three years. "Aunt Abby's" funeral will be held from the Methodist Church Saturday.

FOURTEENTH REGIMENT ARMORY READY

Work Completed Yesterday—Possession to be Taken Aug. 27.

The work on the new armory of the Fourteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., in Eighth Avenue, between Fourteenth and Fifteenth Streets, Brooklyn, was completed yesterday and the workmen left the building at noon.

The regiment will take possession of their new quarters Aug. 27, on which day the monument in honor of the soldiers of Maryland who fought at the Battle of Long Island will be unveiled in Prospect Park. The Fourteenth Regiment will act as escort for the Governor of Maryland and the visitors from that State.

The armory was begun in 1892. It was inspected yesterday by Supervisor-at-Large Thomas Fitchie, County Auditor Frederick Keller, City Auditor John R. Sutton and Col. Harry W. Michell of the commission, ex-City Auditor Thomas B. Rutan, Architect W. A. Mundell, Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, Adjt. John W. Nutt, and James De Mandeville.

The new armory has a large drill hall, company rooms, officers' quarters, billiard room, and bowling alleys. In the basement is the rifle range.

To Destroy the Cotton Caterpillar.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—The Egyptian Council of Ministers has formed a commission to investigate and determine practical means for the destruction of the cotton caterpillar in that country. The commission will be assisted by a botanist, an entomologist, and a chemist. Twen

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

The Stock Market Extremely Dull and Professional in Character.

HIGHER PRICES ON SHORT COVERING

A Demonstration Against the Shorts in New-England Advances the Price Seven Points—Less Alarm Over Gold Exports.

THURSDAY—P. M.

The professional character of the present speculation was again in evidence in today's stock market. Traders who sold the Grangers yesterday bought them back today, with the result that at the close of business not only that group was higher, but the general list was also up in sympathy. The only prominent exception to the rule was American Tobacco, which declined on reported new opposition to the trust. Insiders, however, were not disturbed over the prospect, and were liberal buyers of the stock at the decline.

To-morrow not being a steamer day, there were no engagements of gold for shipment and there was less alarmist talk about the Treasury situation. The pessimists attempted to make a point out of the fact that the syndicate paid in a large amount of Assay Office checks in place of actual gold in its recent deposits with the Treasury, thus indicating, it was asserted, that it had no special fund available in the form of gold. The Assay Office checks which were used were not of recent date, having been received for bullion deposited by the syndicate with the Assay Office at various times since last Spring. The bullion in the Assay Office was therefore the property of the syndicate, and was held against these checks until their presentation, when it was turned over to the Treasury. The use of the checks was simply a convenient method of making the transfer, and was in no sense and indication of the exhaustion of the syndicate's gold supply.

An advance of 7 points in New-England was one of the features of the day. The trading was not exceptionally heavy, and the movement was understood to be a demonstration against the short interest. A large majority of the stock has been bought and put away for the purpose of controlling the property, so that there is very little stock floating in the Street. There has been a steady picking up of the latter for some time, and indications now point to a practical "corner." Lake Erie and Western issues were inclined to weakness, the preferred losing 1¼ points. The belief is recently acquired properties is questioned by people who have carried the stock for investment, and they seem disposed to liquidate. The general list was without special feature, and the close was firm.

THE MONHY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was in moderate demand, but the supply was liberal. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was fairly active. Rates were 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,372,548, and the balances were $6,559,969. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $547,356.

Money in London, ¾@1 per cent.; short and three months' bills, 11-16@¾ per cent.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull and without pressure to buy. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.89¼@$4.89½ for 60-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88½ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 11-16 and 95 15-16, and guilders at 40⅝ and 40¾.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25 discount. Boston —20 discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 75c premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent. premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅜@67⅛. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝ per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¾c.

In London bar silver sold at 30⅝d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

	1895.	1894.	1893.	1892.
Exports from Jan. 1	$38,911,134	$1,263,490	$1,263,490	$1,263,490
Imports for the same period	21,683,166	1,263,490	1,263,490	1,263,490
Net exports	$17,224,968			
Net exports to date, 1894	71,728,453			
Net exports to date, 1893	43,617,774			
Net exports to date, 1892	45,421,263			

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Great Northren pf. ¾
Mexican National ctfs. ¾
Minnesota & St. Louis 1st pf. ⅝
National Lead pf. ¾
New-York and New-England 7
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern 1½

DECLINED.

American Tobacco 1¾
Erie Telephone & Telegraph ⅝
Lake Erie and Western pf. 1¼
Norfolk & Western pf. 1¼
Tennessee Coal & Iron 1½

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were more active and strong. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Chesapeake & O. 1st, R. & A. 1st con 4s 1
Chicago & Erie 1st 1
Ohio Southern 1st 1
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r. 2
Oregon Short Line 6s, t. r. 1⅜
Oregon Short Line & Utah Northern con. 1⅛
Or. Short Line & Utah North. con. t. r. 1¼

DECLINED.

Chi. Dayton & Ir. 1st 1
Reading 2d pf. inc. 1¼
Ulster & Delaware 1st 1
United States Cordage 1st in. paid 1

Government bonds were steady. There was a sale of $2,500 fours, registered, 1,907 at 112½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112	112½
4s, c., 1907	112¼	112⅝
4s, r., 1925	121½	122
4s, c., 1925	121	122
5s, r., 1904	115	115½
5s, c., 1904	115	115½
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅝	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

American Exchange	205
Continental	125
Hudson River	155
New-York County	550
Ninth National	118
Republic	152
Seaboard National	166
Seventh National	115
Shoe and Leather	94
Southern National	140
Third National	105

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

—The transfer books of the Adams Express Company will be closed from 2 P. M. on Aug. 16 to the morning of Sept. 4.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	25¾	26	25¾	26	25½	26	355
American Cotton Oil pf	74	74	74	74	74	75	10
*American Sugar Refining	114	114⅝	113½	114⅝	114¼	114⅝	15,460
*American Sugar Refining pf	103¾	103¾	103¾	103¾	104	105	5
American Tobacco	106½	109¼	108¼	108⅞	163¾	108⅞	26,900
American Tobacco pf	112¾	112¾	112¾	112¾	111	113	10
Atch., Top. & S. F., 2d in. pd.	15½	15⅝	15⅛	15½	15¼	15⅝	3,730
Atlantic & Pacific	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	1¾	100
Baltimore & Ohio	64⅞	64⅞	64⅛	64⅝	64¼	64½	210
*Bay State Gas	20	20	20	20	20½	21	100
Canada Southern	55¾	56½	55¾	55¾	56	56½	50
Central Pacific	18⅛	18⅞	18⅛	18⅛	18	18½	100
Chesapeake & Ohio	21	21	21	21	21	21¼	205
Chicago Gas	59⅞	60½	59⅞	60¼	60¼	60⅝	2,875
Chicago & Northwestern	101⅝	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	101½	101⅞	600
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	89¾	90⅜	89¾	90½	90⅝	90⅞	10,340
C., C., C. & St. Louis pf	95¾	95¾	94	95¾	..	..	45
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	70⅝	70⅞	70½	70⅝	70⅝	70⅜	4,750
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128⅝	128	128¾	9
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	79	79½	78⅝	79¼	79¼	79⅜	3,995
Columbus & Hocking Coal	3	3	3	3	3	4	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	25	25	25	25	24⅝	25	105
Delaware & Hudson	131	131	131	131	130¾	131	4
Denver & Rio Grande	15¼	15¼	15¼	15¼	14½	15½	10
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	21⅝	21⅝	20⅜	21⅛	21	21⅛	14,390
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	99	99	99	99	97¼	100	30
Edison Electric Ill. of Brook.	106	106½	106	106½	..	..	32
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	57½	57½	57½	57½	56¾	57½	100
General Electric	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36⅝	500
Great Northern pf	126¼	126¼	126¼	126¼	126	130	126
Houston & Texas	2¾	2⅞	2¾	2⅞	..	..	200
Illinois Central	99½	99½	99½	99½	99	100	100
Iowa Central	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10¾	11	110
Iowa Central pf	37	37	37	37	36½	38	100
Lake Erie & Western	25¾	26	25¾	26	26	26¼	1,800
Lake Erie & Western pf	81	81	80	80	80	80¾	1,655
*L. I. Traction, 1st in. pd	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15½	16	100
Louisville & Nashville	60¼	61	60¼	61	60⅝	61¼	615
Manhattan Consolidated	117	117¼	116½	117⅛	117	117½	500
Mexican National certs	3	3	3	3	2	2½	250
Michigan Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	100	101¼	5
Minn. & St. Louis	22	22¾	22	22¾	22¼	22⅝	600
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf	84	84	83⅞	83⅞	83½	84	222
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	50	50½	50	50¼	50	50½	1,525
Missouri Pacific	37½	38	37⅜	37⅝	37½	37¾	2,735
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17⅝	17¾	10
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	36⅝	36⅝	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	37⅛	800
Morris & Essex	165	165	165	165	..	..	118
*National Lead Company	34¾	35¼	34½	35	35	35¼	1,980
*National Lead Company pf	93	94	93	94	94¼	94½	441
New-Jersey Central	105	105	104	104½	104⅝	105	1,221
New-York Central	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	101⅞	101⅝	102	205
New-York & N. E., all in. pd.	60	65½	60	65½	62½	66	1,580
New-York, Chi. & St. Louis	16	16	16	16	16	17	10
New-York, Lack. & Western	117¼	117¼	117¼	117¼	..	..	100
New-York, L. E. & Western	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8¼	8⅝	460
New-York, Sus. & Western	12	12	12	12	11⅞	12½	110
New-York, Sus. & West. pf	30½	30½	30¼	30¼	30⅜	30½	200
Norfolk & Western	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	3⅛	4	100
Norfolk & Western pf	13½	13½	13½	13½	13½	14	100
North American	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	100
Northern Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅝	1,040
Northern Pacific pf	17½	17½	17½	17½	17½	18	10
Ontario & Western	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17¼	17½	50
Oregon Short Line & U. N.	8⅞	9	8⅝	9	9	9	1,100
Pacific Mail	28⅜	28⅝	28	28⅝	28⅝	28¾	1,300
Philadelphia & Reading	18¼	18½	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅝	3,615
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	19	19	19	19	18½	19¼	520
St. Louis Southwestern pf	16¾	16¾	16¾	16¾	16½	17	107
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41	41	41	41¼	43¾	200
Southern Pacific	25½	25⅝	25½	25⅝	25⅞	26	300
Southern Railway	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	13⅜	13¾	1,210
Southern Railway pf	41¼	41½	41¼	41½	41½	41¾	3,406
Tennessee Coal & Iron	35¾	36	35	35	35	35½	4,700
Texas Pacific	12⅜	12¾	12⅜	12¾	12½	12½	205
Toledo, A. A. & North Mich.	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾	2	2	100
Twin City R. T. pf	100	100	100	100	99	101	100
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	7½	7½	7½	7½	6½	..	100
Union Pacific	13½	13⅞	13½	13⅝	13½	13¾	3,405
United States Cordage	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	..	155
*U. S. Cordage, 1st in. pd.	2⅜	2⅝	2¼	2¾	2¼	2⅞	1,102
*U. S. Cordage pfd.	6½	6½	6½	6½	..	..	33
*U. S. Cordage gtd., 1st in. pd.	11¾	11¾	11¾	11¾	10¾	11½	10
United States Express	43	43	43	43	42	44	10
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40	40¾	300
*United States Leather	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16¼	16⅛	16½	300
*United States Leather pf	84	84	83¾	84	84	84½	400
Wabash	9	9	9	9	9	9¼	200
Wabash pf	21¼	21¼	21	21¼	21¼	21¼	615
Western Union Telegraph	93¾	93¾	93½	93½	93½	93⅝	1,071
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16¾	16¾	16½	16½	16½	16¾	1,750
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	53⅜	52¼	53¼	10
Total sales							129,852

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Phenix of Arizona	.05	.05	.05	.05	..	..	300

Bonds.

Atch, Col & Pac 1st 5.000	41½	Dlev, Lor & Whl 1st 5,000	109¼
5,000	42	Dolorado Mid 4s Trust Co certfs 10,000	28⅝
Atch, Top & S Fé gen 4s when issued 25,000	82⅛	Dol & Ninth Av 1st 5,000	112½
5,000	82¼	Den & Rio G'de 1st 1,000	115½
adjustment 4s when issued 2,000	54⅜	Denv & Rio G'de 4s 500	89
4,000	54½	Denv & R G Imp 5s 3,500	86⅞
Atch, Top. S Fé 4s Trust Co certfs 10,000	80⅜	5,000	87
2,000	80¼	12,500	87⅜
9,000 c	80¼	10,000	87½
7,000	80¼	East Tenn Reorgn Lien 4-5s 25,000	93½
81,000	80	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y con 5s 3,000	103¼
Atch, Top & S Fé 2d 3⅛ Class A Trust Co certfs 1st intsimt paid 10,000	33⅜	Edison Elec Ill Co of N Y 1st 5s 25,000	109½
40,000	33⅜	Erie 1st Mortgage 4,000	107⅛
10,000	33¼	Flint & Pere M 5s 5,000	94
42,000	33⅜	1,000	93
56,000	33¼	5,000	94
Bklyn, W & W Co 5s 4,000	104	Ill Cent 4s 1952 Registered 500	101½
Bur, C R & N 1st 2,000	107	Ill Cent 4s 1953 1,000	104
Centl of N J G M 5s 1,000	117⅜	Kansas Pacific 6s Denver Div Assented 5,000	110
Ches & O gen 4½s 1,000	83	Kan Pac 1st Cons Trust Co certfs 33,000	72
Ches & O R & A Div 1st Consol 4s 2,000	96¼	15,000	72½
2,000	96	8,000	72¾
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s 28,000	120¾	2,000	72⅜
25,000	120¾	13,000	73
Chic, B & Q 5s S F 5,000	107	Kings Co Elev 1st 1,000	80
Chic, B & Q Deb 5s 3,000	103	Lake E & W 1st 5s 4,000	116
Chic, Bur & Quincy Iowa Div 4s 1,000	101	L S & M So 2d Reg 5,000	123
Nebraska Ext 4s 10,000	92½	Lex Av & Pav F 1st 8,000	111¾
Chic & E Ill gen 5s 13,000	102	Louisville & Nashv Gen'l Mtge 6s 2,000	119¼
3,000	102¼	Lo, N A & Chic 1st 1,000	111
10,000	102	Lo, N A & Chic G M 12,000	102¾
12,000	102¾	3,000	75½
Chic & East Ill 1st 2,000	115⅛	Metrop'n Elev 1st 1,000	119⅞
Chicago & Erie 1st 5,000	97	Mil, L S & Wn 1st 5,000	135
Chic, Mil & Nor Pac 1st Trust Receipts 5,000	48⅛	Mil & St Paul Cons 10,000	126¾
Chic & Northwestern S F deb 5s 1933 5,000	112½	Mil & St Paul 1st Chic & Pac W'n 5s 1,000	115
Chic, R I & P Deb 5s 1,000	99	H & D Div 7s 1,000	126
Chi Day & Ir 1st 5s 4,000	110	Mo, K & Texas 1st 4s 1,000	88
Chi, Ind, St L & C 4s 10,000	100½	Mo, K & Texas ext 5s 5,000	92⅛
Mo, K & Texas 2d 5,000	63½	Phila & Rdg gen 4s Trust Co certfs 6,000	73½
11,000	63¼	5,000	73¾
Mob & Ohio G M 4s 20,000	68	15,000	73½
Morris & E 7s '71 1,000	119½	Tr Co ctfs unstampd 11,000	81⅛
Nash, C & St L Con 2,000	104	Pittsb'g & W'n 1st 1,000	85½
N Y Chic & St L 4s 2,000	95⅞	Rio Grande Wn 1st 3,000	76½
N Y, N H & H 4s cons deb certfs 1,000	144	7,000	76⅝
Nor Pac 2d Coup 5,000	102¾	St Jo & Grand I 1st Trust Receipts 10,000	64¾
North Pac 3d Coup 18,000	..	St L & Iron M 5s 1,000	84
North Pac Cons 5s 18,000	41	St L Southw 2d Inc 8,000	37½
21,000	40⅝	12,000	37¼
10,000	40⅞	3,000	37½
25,000	40½	5,000	37
68,000	40⅓	3,000	37¼
55,000	40½	St Paul M & M 1st	
15,000	40⅜	Con 6 reduced to 4½s 6,000	105
Nor Pac col tst nts 15,000	85	Savannah & W 1st Trust Co certfs 10,000	62¼
Nor'n Ry of Cal 5s 10,000	94	So Car & Ga 1st 5s 6,000	96½
6,000	94⅜	7,000	97
Ohio Southern 1st 2,000	89	South Pac of Cal 5s Consolidated 10,000	95
Oreg Imp Co Con 5s 15,000	47	5,000	95¼
Oregon Imp'mt 1st 1,000	97	So Pac, N Mex 1st 11,000	106
Oregon, R & Nav 6s 1,000	98	Southn Ry 1st 5s 12,000	96¾
Trust Co certfs 62,000	100	38,000	96½
Oregon, R & Nav Co Collat Trust 5s 20,000	69½	Texas & Pac 1st 5s 5,000	93¼
Oreg Short Line 6s 2,000	99⅜	Texas & Pac 2d Inc 10,000	25⅜
3,000	100¼	1,000	20
5,000	100½	Ulster & Del 1st 5s 2,000 s3	162½
Trust Receipts 2,000	101⅜	Union Elev 1st 6s 2,000	105⅜
11,000	101½	Union Pac 6s 1896 2,000	107
1,000	101¾	Union Pac 1st 1808 10,000	107½
28,000	102	2,000	107⅝
15,000	102¼	Union Pac Gold 6s Col Trust Notes 2,000	95½
50,000	102¼	Denv & Gulf 1st 17,000	39½
6,000	102⅜	U S Cord'ge Co 1st 2,000	42
31,000	102½	Trust Co certfs 1st instimt paid 2,000	41½
1,000	102⅝	10,000	41
Oreg S L & U N Con 6,000	52½	Virginia Midl'd G M 8,000	101¾
Trust Co certfs 36,000	53	Wabash 1st 5s 1,000	107⅜
15,000	52¾	West Shore Gtd 4s 8,000	107¾
15,000	53	Registered 1,000	107½
11,000	53½		
7,000	54		
4,000	54⅜		
5,000	54		
Peo & Eastern 1st 1,000	73½		
5,000	84¼		
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc 7,000	33		
2d Pref Inc 2,000	19½		

Total sales 1,821,000

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	150	Mahoning Coal R	106	..
Alb. & Sus	170	..	Manhattan Beach	5	8
Alton & T. H	62	65	Maryland Coal pf	50	70
American Coal	95	..	Mexican Central	11½	13
American District Tel	30	40	Minn. Iron	64	65
American Express	113	115	Mobile & O	24¾	25½
American T. & C	97½	100	N., C. & St. L	70	90
*Atch. T. & S. Fé pf. when iss	32⅜	32¾	National Linseed Oil	29½	30
B. & O. S. W. pf., new	8	10	National Starch	6	8
B. & So. Ill. pf	132½	..	National Starch 1st pf	48	..
Boston A. L. pf	104½	..	National Starch 2d pf	26	34
Brunswick Co	2	3	New Central Coal	7	9
Buff., R. & P	..	22	N. Y., N. H. & H	199	200
Buff., R. & P. pf	50	60	N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st. pf	70	73
Bur., C. R. & N	50	..	N. Y., C. & St. L. 2d pf	31	34
Canadian Pacific	52	53½	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	20¾	22
Cedar F. & M	..	10	Norfolk Southern	65	..
Chicago & Alton	160	..	Northwestern Tel	106	..
Chicago & Alton pf	170	..	Ont. Mining	8½	10
Chicago & E. Ill	52	54	Oregon Improvement	10	13
Chicago & E. Ill. pf	102	103	Oregon R. & N	24	30
C. & N. W. pf	145	147	Pennsylvania Coal	320	..
C., C., & St. L	48¾	48¾	Peo. & East	7	9
Cleveland & Pittsburg	162	..	Peo., D. & E	3	3¾
Col. Coal & I. Dev	7	8	Pitts., Youngs. & Ash	47¾	..
Col. Fuel & Iron	31½	37	Pitts. & W. pf	31	32
C., H. V. & T. pf	62	66	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	54	55
Commercial Cable	150	..	P., F. W. & C	162	..
Consolidated Coal	32	37	P., F. W. & C. sp	150	..
Consolidated Gas Co	142	143½	Pullman P. C. Co	172	174
Denver & R. G. pf	47¼	48¼	Quicksilver	3	3⅞
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10	19¾	Quicksilver pf	8	19
Des Moines & Fort Dodge pf	50	60	Rensselaer & Saratoga	180	..
Det. Gas	30¼	..	Rio Grande W	17½	18¼
*D. S. S. & A	6¼	7⅛	Rio Grande W. pf	40	43
D., S. S. & Atl. pf	11	..	Roms. Water. & Ogden	115	116½
Evansville & Terre Haute	..	41⅜	St. L. S. W	7½	8
Evansville & Terre Haute pf	55	..	St. J. & G. I	1	3
Flint & P. M	14½	15¼	St. Paul & Duluth	28	31
Flint & P. M. pf	39	46	St. Paul & Duluth pf	88	90
G. B. & W. t. r	..	1½	St. Paul & Omaha pf	118	120
G. B. & W. pf., t. r	..	2¼	St. Paul, M. & M	115¼	117½
Homestake	23	25	Silver bullion certificates	66⅜	67⅛
Illinois Steel Co	73⅜	74½	Southern Cotton Oil	..	45
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	15½	18	Twin City R. T	29	11
Kan. & Mich	8	9	T. P. Land Tr	9	11
Keokuk & D. M	4½	5	Toledo & O. C	45	49
Keokuk & D. M. pf	16¼	19	Toledo & O. C. pf	78	81
Laclede Gas	26	26½	Union Pacific, D. & G	..	6
Laclede Gas pf	83	86	United States Cordage pf	2½	3½
Lake Shore	150	151½	*U. S. Cordage pf. 1st in. pd	5½	5⅞
Long Island	85½	87½	United States Rubber pf	94	94½
L., N. A. & C	8¾	8⅞	Utica & B. River	150	..
L., N. A. & C. pf	25	26	Wells-F. Ex	108	113
L., St. L. & T	⅛	4	*Western Union Beef	10	10½
*Unlisted			Wisconsin Central	..	6

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am.Sug.Refs. 1st	114¾	113⅝	114¾	113⅝	8,210
Am. Tobacco	109	109¼	109	109¼	1,120
At., T. & S. F.	15½	15½	15⅜	15⅜	830
Chi. Gas	60	60⅝	59⅞	60¼	940
C., R. I. & P.	79⅜	79	78⅜	78¾	1,110
C., B. & Q.	90	90¾	89⅞	90¼	2,690
C.,M. & St. P.	70⅝	71	70⅜	70⅝	2,280
New-Eng.	60	62½	59	62½	570
Nor. Pac.	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	40
O.S.L.& U.N.	9	9⅛	9	9	480
Pac. Mail	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	20
P. & Read.	18	18⅛	18	18¼	1,420
Southern Ry.	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	20
Tenn. C. & I.	35⅞	35⅞	35	35	430

THE LONDON MARKET.

American railway shares were practically lower in the London market. The principal changes were: Declined—New-York Central, ¼, to 103½; Reading, ¼, to 9¼; St. Paul, ½, to 72⅝; Louisville and Nashville, ⅛, to 61⅞, and Atchison, ⅛, to 15½. Advanced—Illinois Central, ¼, to 101¼; Union Pacific sold at 13⅝; Canadian Pacific at 53; Erie at 8⅝; do. seconds, at 70. British consols were firm at 107 7-16 for money, and 107½ for the account. The Bank of England's minimum rate of discount remains unchanged at 2 per cent. The bullion in the Bank of England increased £940,198 in the last week. The proportion of the Bank of England's reserve to liability, which last week was 57.85 per cent., is now 58.51 per cent., against an advance from 66.51 per cent to 67.94 per cent. in the corresponding week of last year.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £102,000. Spanish 4s, 64⅞.

PARIS, Aug. 15.—Holiday—No markets.

Berlin—Exchange on London, 20 marks 45 pfennigs for sight, and 20 marks 41 pfennigs for ninety-day bills.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Cent. of N. J.	105	105	104¼	104¼	350
Dist. & C. F.	21⅝	21⅝	20⅞	21⅛	5,520
L. & Nash.	60⅜	61	60⅜	60⅜	100
Mo. Pac.	37⅝	38	37⅝	37¾	400
Nat. Lead	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35	140

Total sales 27,370

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Chi. & Erie 1st. 97	97	97	97	97	$4,000
C. & E. Ill 5s.	102¼	102¼	102¼	102¼	3,000
C. & O. 4½s.	83	83	83	83	3,000
L.E. & W.1st.	116	116	116	116	2,000
Mo.,K.& T.2d.	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	5,000
M. & O. gen.	68	68	68	68	3,000
N. Pac. 5s.	41	41	40½	40½	17,000

Total sales $69,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Flag	.04	.04	.04	.04	500
La Crosse	.14	.14	.14	.14	300
Leadville	.12	.12	.12	.12	400

Total sales 1,200

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September option	65⅝	66⅜	65½	66⅜	925,000
December option	.68	68⅜	68⅜	65⅞	4,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	97
American Bank Note	44	46
American Exchange Nat. Bank	159	162
American Grocery 1st pf	44	..
American Typefounders'	3	4½
American Typefounders' pf	29	31
Atlantic Mut. Ins scrip of 1895	106¼	107¼
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	208	..
Barney & Smith Car	23½	25½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	80	82
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99	102
Beckton Construction pf	69	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R.R. stock.	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Ba
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 20th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;

R. C. MARTIN, H. E. GARTH, SIDNEY F. TYLER, SIGMUND NEUSTADT, EMANUEL LEHMAN, F. M. COLSTON, EDWIN S. HOOLEY, Committee.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

To Depositors under the Plan of Reorganization of Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stock of the United States Cordage Company:

The **Second Installment** of the payment required by the Agreement of Reorganization is hereby called, and all holders of certificates of deposit are hereby notified that such second installment, viz.:

$5.00 per share on GUARANTEED stock,
$2.50 per share on PREFERRED stock, and
$1.25 per share on COMMON stock,

must be paid on or before Aug. 16, 1895, at the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK.**

Certificates of deposit **MUST** be presented at the time of payment, in order that the same may be noted thereon.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM HARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee.

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000.

MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, attached, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.

Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

RAILWAY EQUIPMENT COMPANY OF MINNESOTA.

Notice is hereby given to the holders of the undernoted First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds of this Company, dated June 1, 1891, that under the provisions of the Deed of Trust the said Bonds have been drawn by lot in the presence of the Trustee for redemption and payment on the first day of December, 1895, at the offices of MAITLAND, PHELPS & CO., in the City of New-York, at par and accrued interest to the said date, when interest thereon will cease:

Bonds Nos. 2, 30, 42, 97, 106, 133, 143, 166, 209, 219, 230, 255, 258, 259, 274, 309, 324, 341, 377, 432, 435, 455, 489, 502, 516, 519, 551, 580, 582, 590, 608, 611, 616, 651, 765, 769, 789, 800, 801, 808, 812, 843, 880, 902, 905, 910, 981, 995—a total of 48 Bonds, of $1,000 each.

GEORGE COPPELL, President.

New-York, July 17, 1895.

KNICKERBOCKER ICE COMPANY

STOCK

FOR SALE AT 70—IN LOTS TO SUIT.

KITCHEN & CO.,
26 BROAD STREET.

TO HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Missouri, 8s, series Nos. 3 and 4, due Aug. 15, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($142,500,) that the entire issues will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN F. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 326 Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

THE MONETARY TRUST.

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

COMBINATION AND CONCENTRATION

are the irresistible tendencies of modern business. Where they come into control no individual or firm can stand up against them. Whenever the forces of The Monetary Trust are at work in combination with sufficient capital from its clients and the concentrations of purchase are in line with the tendency of the times as well as the growth of the country, the effect will be irresistible and profit inevitable. Nowhere is combination of mind work and money more necessary and more potential than in Wall Street. The Monetary Trust is the first incorporated institution which undertakes such transactions that each individual client receives the advantages of combination with many others. For the first time in the history of Wall Street, speculation, as far as the general public is concerned, is placed upon logical foundations and separated from manipulated fluctuations, pools, false sales, so-called "information," and other contrivances by means of which investors have heretofore been deceived and plundered. The Monetary Trust will succeed just so long, and just so far, as its movements are made to rest upon natural developments. In finance, as elsewhere, nature is governed only by obeying her. The officers of The Monetary Trust have made selections of securities which they believe fill these requirements and which will be conservatively bought in the event of certain contingencies, not otherwise. Investors who have decided to rely upon the Trust are advised that market changes may come at any time which will remove from their reach the safest opportunity Wall Street will have for months to come. The present period of prosperity has developed far enough to promise a future of improvement, and yet not far enough to give courageous investors reason to hesitate.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

Joint Executive Reorganization Committee of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe R. R. Co.

The remaining installments of the assessment on the **STOCK** deposited under the Reorganization Agreement must be paid as follows, viz.:

The second installment of $3 per share on or before **JULY 19TH, 1895;**

The third installment of $2 per share on or before **AUGUST 19TH, 1895.**

The fourth and last installment of $2 per share on or before **SEPTEMBER 19TH, 1895.**

Certificates of deposit must be presented at the time of payment.

Installments not paid on above dates will only be received upon payment of a penalty of $1 per share.

Bonds and Stock not heretofore deposited will now be received only on payment of a penalty of 1 per cent. on the par amount.

32 Nassau St., New-York, July 9, 1895.

HERMAN KOBBE, Secretary.

NEW-ENGLAND

Sold at 65½ yesterday. Do you remember our advice to buy it when 40 per cent. lower, and our belief in its intrinsic value?

CORDAGE BONDS

Selling at 42 are almost as good a bargain. YOU BETTER BUY SOME.

T. E. WARD & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33d ST.
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

Dividends.

SAINT PAUL & DULUTH RAILROAD CO.
32 Nassau St., New-York, Aug. 6, 1895.

A dividend of Two and One-Half Per Cent. (2½ per cent.) on the preferred stock of this company has this day been declared, payable at this office on and after Sept. 3, 1895. The transfer books of the preferred stock will be closed at 12 o'clock, noon, Saturday, Aug. 10, 1895, and reopened on the 3d day of September, 1895.

G. G. HAVEN, Jr., Treasurer.

ADAMS EXPRESS COMPANY,
59 Broadway, New-York, Aug. 14, 1895.

The transfer books of this company will be closed from 2 o'clock P. M., Aug. 16, to the morning of Sept. 4. W. L. HUBBELL, Treasurer.

VIOLATED THE IMMIGRATION LAWS

British Ship Kanawa Put Stowaways on the Ship's Articles as Seamen.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 15.—By aiding and abetting three stowaways in their efforts to defeat the purpose of the immigration laws of this country, the British ship Kanawa, plying between Liverpool and Newport News, Va., has got into trouble, and at present is in a fair way to be mulcted in the sum of $600.

After the Kanawa left Liverpool three stowaways were found on board and put on the ship's articles as seamen. Reaching Newport News, they left the ship and entered the United States as sailors. Their desertion was reported to the British Consul in Liverpool.

In the meantime, the United States immigrant authorities at Newport News learned the facts, and the men not having been introduced, the vessel was fined $300 for each man, under the immigration law. The master put up a certified check for $900 in order to get his clearance papers. Subsequently one of the three men was found and returned to England. The owners of the vessel have now applied for a remission of the fine, two of the three men being still at large.

Commissioner General Stump has so far declined to recommend that the fine be returned, but will announce his decision in a few days. An investigation shows that the master of the Kanawa violated the laws of both Great Britain and the United States in putting the three stowaways upon the ship's articles as sailors, as substitutes are permitted only in case of death or incapacity of members of the shipped crew. Mr. Stump is not clear that there was no collusion and is satisfied that, if such an evasion of the navigation laws is permitted, many immigrants would try to enter this country in the same way.

On the Installment Plan.

From The Philadelphia Record.

About five years ago a Mrs. Buzzard, residing on Maplewood Avenue, Germantown, purchased a second-hand piano on the installment plan from a firm on Chestnut Street. The cost of the piano was to be $250, and by agreement was to be paid for in monthly or quarterly payments, with a verbal understanding that the instrument should be kept in tune free of charge for the space of one year. The remittances were all made but $11, and this amount Mrs. Buzzard refused to pay, as she claims that the piano had not been kept in tune as originally agreed upon. A few days ago the owner of the piano was surprised when she was accosted by the Sheriff's deputy and several men in the employ of the piano firm, who politely informed her that they had come to take away the instrument. Mrs. Buzzard became very indignant, and positively refused to give the men permission to enter her house. Finally the men effected an entrance through a rear window by breaking in the glass and breaking down locked doors, which obstructed their path. In desperation, Mrs. Buzzard, seeing that she was no match for the men, quickly mounted the piano, and sat down, declaring in defiant terms that if the instrument was removed from the house they would have to move her with it. Despite her protestations, the men placed her gently on the floor, and subsequently carried off the piano. Mrs. Buzzard says she will take the matter into court.

How a Conductor Missed It.

From The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette.

One of the conductors of the Walnut Hills cable line would have been a richer if not a wiser man if he had not been too quick to jump at conclusions the other night. A gentleman accompanied by a lady, in paying his fare handed the conductor a two-dollar bill. The change was handed to the passenger, who remarked that there was a mistake in the amount. The conductor became very indignant, and said, "I gave you the right change."

"Very well," said the passenger, "if you say so, I am satisfied."

The gentleman and lady rode for some distance, and, as they alighted from the car, the man said to the conductor;

"I tried to tell you that you had given me fifty cents too much, but you would not let me, and I am much obliged to you for paying me to ride with you."

With that they walked away, leaving the smart conductor in no very pleasant frame of mind.

NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Efforts to Form a Binding Agreement to Maintain Rates.

LARGE MEETING OF RAILWAY MEN

The Draft of an Agreement Referred to the Board of Presidents—It Will Be a Very Effective Document.

The work of framing an effective agreement for the maintenance of railroad rates, both freight and passenger, in trunk line territory, progressed satisfactorily yesterday. An adjourned meeting of the committee appointed by the Board of Presidents in June was held in the office of the Trunk Line Association. M. E. Ingalls presided.

The draft of an agreement prepared by a sub-committee, and which had been discussed at the previous meeting, was gone over section by section. A few changes were made, and finally the agreement in complete form was referred to the Board of Presidents. If the Presidents approve of it the document will have to be submitted to the Board of Directors of each road interested for approval before it can become operative.

This agreement has been laid out on broad and substantial grounds. If it ever goes into operation it will undoubtedly act as a very effective check on the evils of rate cutting. It covers the entire field of the making and maintaining of rates on all classes of railroad traffic. It is understood that the new agreement provides carefully for its own enforcement by a special commission; it embraces a well-considered penalty clause, and also makes provision for a proper distribution of traffic through a clearing house. Its legal points have been scanned and approved by several eminent railroad lawyers, and great pains have been taken to have its provisions conform to the Federal laws and to the laws of the several States traversed by the trunk lines and their connections.

Sir Charles Rivers Wilson, President of the Grand Trunk Railway, attended yesterday's meeting in company with General Manager L. J. Seargeant of the same road. There were also present Melville E. Ingalls, President of the Big Four and of the Chesapeake and Ohio Roads; J. F. Goddard, Commissioner of the Trunk Line Association, and George R. Blanchard, Chairman of the Central Traffic Association. The Grand Trunk's new President made a short speech, in which he dwelt upon the importance of stability in railroad rates, and expressed the hope that an agreement might be framed which would be effective and lasting. He said that a very large number of foreign holders of American railway securities were watching with much interest this effort to establish a permanent rate agreement.

Commissioner George R. Blanchard dictated the following official statement last evening:

"The meeting held to-day, which was the most largely attended of the series, was an adjournment of the meetings held at the Oriental Hotel and Trunk Line offices in this city July 23-26. The proposed agreement discussed at the former dates was taken up, and after considerable amendment was unanimously referred to a further meeting of the Presidents of all interested lines, to be convened in this city about the middle of September. Pending the reference to and action by the September meeting, which may still further considerably modify the paper, it is an evident impropriety to make known the details of the arrangement, or the particulars in which it differs from the present agreement, and no facts other than the above can be communicated."

Among those who attended the meeting were Horace J. Hayden, Second Vice President of the New-York Central; Nathan Guilford, General Traffic Manager of the Central; E. B. Thomas, President of the Erie Railway; Frank Thompson, first Vice President, Charles E. Pugh, Third Vice President, and General Freight Agent Joyce of the Pennsylvania Road; J. Lowrie Bell, General Manager of the Jersey Central; D. B. Caldwell, President of the Lake Shore; S. Calloway, President of the Nickel Plate; J. H. Childs, General Manager of the Ontario and Western; General Manager Hays of the Wabash; C. K. Lord, Third Vice President, and Frank M. Harriott, General Freight Traffic Manager of the Baltimore and Ohio; E. P. Wilbur, President, and Third Vice President Garrett of the Baltimore and Ohio; General Traffic Manager Walker of the Chesapeake and Ohio; Western Freight Manager Fell of the Lackawanna; Second Vice President Duncan of the Buffalo and Ohio Southwestern; D. I. Roberts, General Passenger Agent of the Erie; Henry Russell, General Counsel, and General Freight Agent Mitchell of the Michigan Central; General Agent Gray, and General Passenger Agent Ford of Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg, and Charles O. Scull, General Passenger Agent of the Baltimore and Ohio.

Not Friendly to Huntington.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 15.—The dropping of the indictment against C. P. Huntington by the United States District Attorney has raised a storm of indignation among the railroad employes. Last night a number of local lodges of the American Railway Union passed resolutions denouncing the action of the Federal officers and decided to participate in a mass meeting called for Saturday night. A number of speakers has been selected and a number of resolutions has been prepared for submission to the mass meeting. It is the intention of the leaders to present the case by memorial to Washington.

It is said an effort will be made to start an anti-railroad movement for the purpose of electing as members of the next Legislature only such men as are opposed to the Southern Pacific Railroad.

At the same meeing resolutions will be adopted denouncing Gen. Graham, in command of the troops at the presidio, for having ordered an inscription placed on a monument in the Government cemetery to the effect that the buried soldiers were murdered by strikers. C. P. Huntington and Gen. Graham will both be invited to attend and address the meeting if they so desire.

More New-England Rumors.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 15.—The great change in quotations of New-York and New-England and Consolidated Railroad stock the past few days has provoked wide comment in this city. The fact that Consolidated stock has dropped four points today and New-England risen seven points in two days has created quite a stir here, where both Consolidated and New-England stock are held extensively.

The officials of the Consolidated Railroad decline to express any opinion on the fluctuation except to state that the New-Haven Road does not control the New-England as the former has steadfastly maintained. A leading local broker said this afternoon: "The significance of the rise of New-England stock and the fall of Consolidated is that people believe that the New-York Central, and not the Consolidated, directs the New-England and will continue to do so.

"If this is true, it will be a general surprise, for the public is generally convinced that the New Haven Road would control the New-England after the mortgage sale in Hartford."

Northern Pacific Litigation.

SEATTLE, Washington, Aug. 15.—Judge Hanford yesterday afternoon allowed the motion of the counsel for the Northern Pacific Railroad to amend the original answer of the company in the suit just begun in the Wisconsin court to place the road in the hands of receivers. The motion for an order compelling Receivers Oakes, Payne, Rouse, and General Manager Kendrick to appear in court Aug. 22 and answer questions concerning the fact of the origin of the receivership and to produce all correspondence between Oakes, as the President of the Northern Pacific, or the general counsel in New-York, or the General Manager in St. Paul and the general counsel at St. Paul, Helena, Tacoma, Portland, and Seattle was denied.

Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Aug. 15.—In the United States Circuit Court yesterday Judge Allen made an order for the sale of the Chicago, Peoria and St. Louis Railroad on Sept. 14. The road will be sold in three parcels—the first including the line from Pekin to Havana and Jacksonville, the second being the line from Havana to Springfield, $250,000 of stock in the Peoria and Pekin Union Railway, and the line from Springfield to East St. Louis, and the third is the line proposed to be built from Havana to Rock Island. No bid of less than $250,000 for the first parcel, $200,000 for the second, and $50,000 for the third will be accepted, but the property will be offered and sold as one piece if a greater price than the aggregate for the three parcels can be obtained.

Southern Railway Men.

The business meeting of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association at Manhattan Beach closed yesterday after the adoption of the new agreement, excepting the clause relating to differentials. The sixty days' notice clause was adopted, (instead of six months,) and the Seaboard Air Line, therefore, it is expected, will come into the new arrangement.

The members of the association adjourned to meet next Tuesday in the Hotel Waldorf, this city.

RAILROAD MEN AND MATTERS.

The report of the Manhattan Railway Company for the quarter ended June 30 last shows: Gross earnings, $2,403,987; operating expenses, $1,399,548; net earnings, $1,004,441; other income, $89,020; gross income, $1,093,462; fixed charges, $713,692; net income, $379,770. The net income for the same quarter last year was $593,303.

—E. Hawley, Assistant General Traffic Manager of the Southern Pacific Railroad, announces that a new Pullman sleeping car line to Monterey, Mexico, has been established.

—Frank Thomson, Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, was in this city yesterday.

—State Railroad Commissioner Samuel A. Beardsley was in New-York yesterday.

—A meeting of the Trunk Line Executive Committee will be held to-day.

The Workers and the Talkers.

From The Boston Transcript.

This world is divided into two classes: Those who do the world's work, and those who tell how they would have it done had they been in the worker's place.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 17 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

SATURDAY.—At 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Germany, per steamship Fulda, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton and Bremen must be directed "per Fulda";) at 8:30 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 9:30 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Lucania, via Queenstown; at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Island, (letters must be directed "per Island";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam";) at 12 M for Scotland direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

FRIDAY.—At 11 AM for Inagua, Port de Paix, Petit Goave, and Aux-Cayes, per steamship Schleswig.

SATURDAY.—At 1 AM for Victoria, per steamship Cuvier, from Baltimore; at 10 AM (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries via Pernambuco and Rio Janeiro must be directed "per Cuvier";) at 9 AM for Brazil, per steamship Leibnitz, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Leibnitz";) at 9 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship J. W. Taylor; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortuna Island, Jamaica, Costa Rica, via Limon, and for Greytown, per steamship Alisa; at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Seneca, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Seneca.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa. Mails for Mexico overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Australia (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Mariposa, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 16 at 6:30 PM, and on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Belgic, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 18 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Sept. 8 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. 19 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 21 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except for West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 17 and up to Sept. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 9, 1895.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

24TH SEASON.

By the **SS. Gaelic** from **San Francisco, Oct. 1.** The second party of this season will leave for a **Grand Tour**

ROUND THE WORLD,

visiting in a leisurely manner the chief places and objects of interest in **Japan, China,** the **Straits Settlements, Ceylon, India, Egypt, Europe,** &c. Illustrated programme free from

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261 and 1,225 Broadway, New-York.

ANCHOR LINE.

United States Mail Steamships for GLASGOW via LONDONDERRY

From Pier 54 N. R., foot W. 24th St.

Furnessia, Aug. 17, 2 PM | Anchoria, Aug. 31, 2 PM
Circassia, Aug. 24, 8 AM | Ethiopia, Sept. 14, 1 PM

Cabin, $45; second cabin, $25. Steerage, $15.

S. S. City of Rome, Sat., Sept. 7, 1 P. M.

Saloon, $50; 2d cabin, $30. Steerage, $17.

HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF TWIN-SCREW STEAMERS.

NEW-YORK—LONDON, Mohawk, Aug. 17.

For Freight and Passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING CO.,
General Agents,
Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

Steamers leave Pier 59 N. R., foot West 29th St.

NETHERLANDS LINE,
For Rotterdam and Amsterdam, via Boulogne-sur-Mer.

SS Maasdam.....Saturday, Aug. 17
SS. Werkendam.....Tuesday, Aug. 20

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JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.
Steamers leave San Francisco:

BELGIC.....Aug. 24, 3 P. M.
PERU.....Sept. 3, 3 P. M.
COPTIC, via Honolulu.....Sept. 13 P. M.
CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO...Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Oct. 1, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply to 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver to **JAPAN AND CHINA.**

EMPRESS OF JAPAN, Aug. 26; Nov. 11; Feb. 3.
EMPRESS OF CHINA, Sept. 12; Dec. 24; May 2.
EMPRESS OF INDIA, Oct. 14; Jan. 6; March 30.

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MIOWERA, Sept. 16. WARRIMOO, Oct. 16.

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JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

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IROQUOIS, Cha'ston and Jack'ville, Fri., Aug. 16
ALGONQUIN, Jacksonville direct, Tues., Aug. 20
YEMASSEE, Charleston only..Tuesday, Aug. 20
SEMINOLE, Cha'ston & Jacks'ville, Fri., Aug. 23

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents,
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Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

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FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Fulda, Sat., Aug. 17, M | Saale, Sat., Aug. 31, 8 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 20, 6 AM | After, Tu., Sept. 3, 9 AM
Ems, Sat., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Trave, Sat., Sept. 7, 9 AM
Havel, Tu., Aug. 27, 9 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 10, 8 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

TO GIBRALTAR, GENOA, NAPLES.

KaiserW. II., Aug. 24, 9 AM | Saale, Sat., Sept. 28, M
*Werra, Sat., Sep. 7, 10 AM | Werra, Sat., Oct. 12, 10 AM

*These steamers touch at NAPLES.

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HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to **Cherbourg, (Paris,) Southampton, (London,) & Hamburg.**

Holding the record for fastest time on this route.

F.B'marck, Au. 22, 11 AM | F.B'marck, Sep. 19, 11 AM
Columbia, Aug. 29, 11 AM | Columbia, Sept. 26, 11 AM
A. Victoria, Sep. 5, 9 AM | A. Victoria, Oct. 3, 9 AM
Normania, Sept. 12, 11 AM | F.B'marck, Oct. 17, 11 AM

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Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.	
*F. Bismarck...Oct. 16.	†Fulda .....Nov. 16.
†Kaiser W. II..Nov. 2.	*Columbia ....Nov. 23.
*A. Victoria.....Nov. 6.	†Ems .....Nov. 30.

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Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

NEW-YORK....Aug. 21 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 25
PARIS.....Aug. 28 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 2
ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 4 | PARIS.....Oct. 9
NEW-YORK.....Sept. 11 | ST. LOUIS.....Oct. 16
PARIS.....Sept. 18 | NEW-YORK.....Oct. 23

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

WESTERNL'D, Aug. 21 | SOUTHWARK, Sept. 18
NOORDLAND, Aug. 28 | WESTERNL'D, Sept. 25
KENSINGTON, Sept. 4 | NOORDLAND....Oct. 2
FRISLAND, Sept. 11 | KENSINGTON, Oct. 9

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
Pier 14 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green, N.Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Lucania, Aug. 17, 1 P.M. | Umbria, Sept. 7, 8 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 24, 8 A.M. | Lucania, Sept. 14, M.
Campania, Aug. 31, 1 P.M. | Etruria, Sept. 21, 8 A.M.

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Germanic, Aug. 28, noon | Germanic, S. 25, 11:30 AM
Teutonic, Sept. 4, 6 A M | Teutonic, Oct. 2, 4 P.M.
Britannic Sept. 11, 10 AM | Britannic, Oct. 9, 9 A M

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Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

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Watch Hill, Block Island, all Eastern Resorts.
VIA **NORWICH LINE.**

Annex service from Brooklyn and Jersey City. Leave Brooklyn, foot of Fulton St., 5 P. M. or earlier boats and Jersey City, 5 P. M. Through tickets and staterooms secured, and baggage checked to destination at Annex offices.

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Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland trans

KING'S BRIDGE FRANCHISE

Hearing on Applications by the Aldermanic Railway Committee.

METROPOLITAN COMPANY'S FACILITIES

Advantages of Its East and West Side Lines to Travelers—A Concession by the Third Avenue Road.

The Metropolitan Street Railway Company and the Third Avenue Railroad Company were given another hearing yesterday by the Railway Committee of the Board of Aldermen on their applications for consent to extend their cable lines over the King's Bridge Road.

The Third Avenue Company submitted a long application for the franchise, which differed very little from the proposition vetoed recently by Mayor Strong. The only change was that it offered the use in perpetuity, for the purpose of making connections of its One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street line, at an annual rental of $1, to any street surface railroad company which may purchase the proposed franchise. This offer was made to meet the objections of the Mayor to its previous application.

William H. Page, representing the Third Avenue Company, dwelt on this concession at considerable length. The Metropolitan Company did not seem to consider it an item of importance, for it contends that the Third Avenue Company cannot legally concede this right.

Luke F. Cozans, counsel for the Metropolitan Company, in summing up, said:

"The application of the Third Avenue Company is a mere repetition of the former application that was vetoed by Mayor Strong. The offer of a grant for the use of a portion of its tracks is invalid on itself. It cannot be enforced by law. It does not change the application as first presented, nor relieve it of the objectionable features which caused Mayor Strong to veto it.

"The Metropolitan people suggest now that the franchise be granted as though to a new company, not making it a matter of extension to either of the two roads. They claim that this will give everybody a fair chance to bid for the franchise, and also afford them an opportunity to demonstrate that they can furnish the most complete system of transfers, being able, by means of the Lexington Avenue line, to cover both sides of the city.

President Vreeland of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company, said in his communication to the board:

"The Metropolitan Street Railway Company, in presenting its application for your consent to the construction of a railroad on the King's Bridge Road and other streets and avenues, has been moved by a desire to overcome objections made to former applications from it and other companies, and presents for your consideration a proposed route for a street railway franchise which will best supply the demands for increased traveling facilities in the upper west side of our city, give better and more extended service to the public generally, and offers to all parties at the sale of your consent at public auction equal chances for competition, which will certainly secure the best results for the City Treasury.

"Our company has given long and serious consideration to this subject, and, by frequent consultation with the owners of property more immediately affected by it, has sought to prepare a system of railroad routes and connections which would best meet the wants of the traveling public. It proposes the facilities for communication in all directions between the various portions of our city, and open up for improvement—residence and business—the particular section lying north of One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and west of Eighth Avenue.

"We have employed engineers to examine and report upon the most available routes in connection with several improved methods of constructing and operating railways, and we have expended over $25,000 in canvassing for the consent of owners of property along the route which was finally adopted by the company, and the result of such canvass shows that the owners of property of the requisite value have approved of our work.

"The route proposed by our company connects with the easterly and westerly lines of its railroad system, and also connects with the Third Avenue Railroad lines at the Hundred and Forty-fifth Street and Amsterdam Avenue, and on Manhattan Street at the Boulevard, and at One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street and St. Nicholas Avenue, thereby offering to that company, if it should acquire the franchise, a more extended and better connected route than the one proposed by it, while any third party desiring to purchase a franchise could acquire a franchise complete in itself, and so situated as will enable it to transfer with our company, as well as with the Third Avenue company, at the proper termini of its acquired railroad, and where the same connects with or intersects the routes of the other companies.

"This certainly is in accordance with the wishes of the public, and a proper response to the views of the Mayor as expressed in his veto of the resolution recently adopted by your board on account of serious defects in the proposition of the Third Avenue Railroad Company, and which defects are repeated in the application now before you for consideration. It is true that the Third Avenue Railroad Company, realizing the defects in its application, which it cannot overcome by a mere repetition of the same, has seemingly sought to remedy this defect by the promise of a concession of a right of way on One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street to connect two of the proposed branches, and yet it has reserved to itself the whole control of the terminus of the main line of the proposed extension at One Hundred and Sixty-second Street and Amsterdam Avenue, between which and the branch on St. Nicholas Avenue there is no direct connection except over the road of the Third Avenue company on Amsterdam Avenue, the use of which is not granted.

"This impracticable attempt to avoid the objections of the Mayor will not offer any inducement to bona fide parties to compete for the franchise, and should not be regarded with any favor by the members of your committee if they wish to offer to the public an opportunity for fair and unrestricted competition at the public sale of the franchise.

"We believe that the interests of the city can be best served by such an offer of a comprehensive, well-situated and properly connected railway route at public sale as will induce free and active competition for the franchise, and thereby increase the compensation to be paid therefor by the successful party.

"Acting on this belief, we have submitted a proposition which will best secure such a result in an unobjectionable manner, and if approved by your board and supplemented by proper and reasonable conditions prescribed by it, will certainly be fair and just to all parties interested and give in the most effective way to the people the best and most extended system of transportation from the upper part of the city to the lower part, both on the east and west sides.

Edward Lauterbach, in the course of his remarks in behalf of the Third Avenue Company, emphasized the fact that the stock of the company is owned by residents of this city, and said that outsiders own most of the Metropolitan stock and consequently would have little interest in building up the city. By granting the Third Avenue Company the franchise, he said, St. Nicholas Avenue will be preserved intact for a highway. His third point was that the granting of the Third Avenue Company's application would be of great benefit to the city. He said:

"It insures a possibility that there will be some bidding at the auction sale of the franchise in question, and that the city will thereby derive some benefit from the act which requires franchises to be sold at public auction, for the reason that, under the provisions of Section 93 of the railroad law any bidder other than the two companies whose applications are now before you, can foresee, if the application of the Third Avenue Railroad Company be granted, that out of all fares on account of joint business the successful bidder, if other than that company, would receive five-fourteenths of the same, or thereabouts, as compared with nine-fourteenths which the Third Avenue Railroad Company would be entitled to receive, while if the application of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company be granted, and the proposed route be sold on its application, any prospective bidder would foresee that in the event of his becoming the purchaser he would be obliged out of every seven fare received, on account of joint business, to turn over to the Metropolitan Street Railway Company all but nine eighty-fifths of the same or thereabouts.

"In this state of affairs it is quite clear that granting of the Third Avenue Railroad Company's application means bidding, and that granting of the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's application means to concede to that company a monopoly of the bidding whereby it will obtain the franchise at a nominal sum, as not even the Third Avenue Railroad Company could afford, much less any outside bidder, to consider seriously even for a moment the possibility of bidding.

Mr. Lauterbach then proceeded to show how vastly more the city treasury would be enriched should the Third Avenue people receive the franchise, than if it should go to the Metropolitan Company, the latter having the greatest extent of railway, and consequently, he said, paying a smaller percentage on fares. In conclusion he spoke at great length about the benefit the Third Avenue Company would give to the east side populace. He added:

"Not only," said Mr. Lauterbach, "has the Third Avenue Railroad Company complied with every suggestion which the Mayor made at the time the resolutions of the Common Council came last before him, but it goes further, and upon the subject of revenue offers to pay to the city a lump sum of $250,000 as an addition to the purchase price which it agrees to bid, thus showing that the City Treasury will be better off in the specific sum of $150,000 if the Third Avenue Railroad Company's application be granted, than it would be if the Metropolitan Street Railway Company's application be granted, for the reason that the latter company has only offered $100,000, as against $250,000 offered by the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

"Again, the Third Avenue Railroad Company, as evidence of its good faith, offers also in the petition to execute a bond of $50,000, binding itself to carry out these stipulations."

A number of gentlemen representing various interests then spoke on the question.

J. J. Walsh, who represented nothing in particular except that he belonged to the Twenty-second Assembly District, wanted the franchise given to the Third Avenue people because they supply open cars and cater to the common people. One-half of the people in the city, he said, live east of Fifth Avenue and south of Forty-second Street, and they are the ones who want the Third Avenue Company to have the franchise. They will not patronize the Lexington Avenue route, according to Mr. Walsh, even if the Metropolitan Company gets the franchise.

Henry A. Powell, representing the Hays estate, remarked that this question was purely one of business. Everybody knows, he said, that both companies are seeking the greatest profits, and the only thing that concerns outsiders is which company is going to give the quickest transit to the heart of the city. "The value of property in a city," he said, "depends on the facilities of access to the business centre of that city."

One look at the maps of the two routes, Mr. Powell continued, will convince any one that the Metropolitan Company is by all odds the quicker. He thought it the duty of the board to grant that company the franchise.

In answer to the statements that the Metropolitan Company could not cover the northern part of the city because the Third Avenue Railroad Company has already made arrangements with the Union Railway Company of New-York City, which controls more than twenty-eight miles of route, extending from the south bank of the Harlem River northwardly through all of the annexed district, to transfer with it for one fare, Mr. Coyons replied that the Metropolitan Company had obtained the same privileges of transferring across One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street. This will enable the Metropolitan Company, in case it gets the franchise, to cover the whole of New-York City, both on the east and west sides, as well as the northern districts.

GREASE ON THE HALL CARPET

Attempt Had Been Made to Fire a Tenement —Somewhat Suspicious Fire in West Third Street.

A supposed incendiary fire occurred at 6 o'clock Wednesday morning at 120 Second Avenue, but was not reported to the police until late Wednesday night. The house is a five-story tenement, occupied by twenty families. Some one evidently tried to burn the place by starting a blaze in the hall on the second floor.

Miss Lillie Ernst, who lives in the house with her sister, went down stairs about 6 o'clock, and as she was going through the hall on the second floor she felt something soft on the carpet. When she started down stairs she slipped and slid all the way. She found the stairs and hall on the second floor covered with something that looked like lard or grease of some kind. She woke up the janitress, and together they made an investigation.

They found the carpet on the stairs leading from the first to the second story, and the hall on the second floor, saturated with the grease, which was apparently a mixture of turpentine and possibly lard. A fire had been started in the second floor. Two holes had been burned in the carpet, and there were a lot of burned matches lying about. The Fire Marshal was notified, and is making an investigation.

A somewhat suspicious fire started a few minutes past 5 o'clock yesterday morning on the fifth floor of the three-story building 35 West Third Street, occupied by the Star Novelty Company.

C. Bergeron owns the building, and keeps a machine shop in the basement. He lives in the back of the shop, with his wife. H. Berliner, a man named Witkowsky and are partners in the Star Novelty Company. They were going to dissolve partnership yesterday.

When the firemen were called they found a pile of rubbish and paper burning in the middle of the floor. The flames were confined to one spot. It did not take long for the firemen to extinguish the flames.

Mr. Berliner, one of the managers of the Star Novelty Company, was laboring under great excitement when a reporter saw him yesterday morning. He could not account for the fire, he said. He declared that everything was all right when he left Wednesday night. It was learned that the firm had an insurance of over $2,500.

NEW-JERSEY FARMERS AT A PICNIC

It Lasts for Two Days at Swinefield Bridge—Politicians Present.

SWINEFIELD BRIDGE, N. J., Aug. 15.—For fifteen years the farmers' granges of the townships of Union, Essex, and Morris Counties have united in a monster outing here in the middle of August. If times were bad, and things were not going the farmer's way, the outing lasted a single day. But when the times are good, crops in good condition, and other things favorable, the picnic lasts two days. The picnic before a National or State election never fails to be a two-day affair. Politicians know that convictions arrived at by the farmers during the picnic here are hard to shake. This year, with an exciting State election close at hand, there was no question as to holding the second day's session.

The picnic ground is a grove in a secluded spot, and it is a long drive to the nearest hotel. Efforts have been made to establish a drinking place close by, but the staid old farmers frown down the proposition. For this reason the farmers bring all they need to eat and drink.

The picnic is an all-day affair, and some of the families have to start at daylight to be in with the earliest. It was o'clock this morning when the first farmer's wagon arrived, but by 10 o'clock there were several thousand persons on the ground, and by noon there were 10,000 persons present. They came in all sorts of rigs, from spindlebar Brewster buggies, in which the son of the farmer brought the daughter of another, to wagons that yesterday were doing service in the field or hauling produce to market.

The first man on the scene this morning was Assemblyman Harrison of Livingston, who has not missed one of the picnics in fifteen years, and says he won't for another fifteen. He found a fakir entering the grove. The man had walked the greater portion of the way from Newark—twelve miles—to be on hand early. After him came a hundred more of his kind, who had camped out somewhere in the Orange Mountains over night. A few flashily dressed men drove over from Caldwell about 10 o'clock. They had come by train from New-York. They drove back, because the committee in charge convinced the visitors they were all Deputy Sheriffs, and that skin games were not wanted.

This was farmers' day. To-morrow the politicians will hold forth. Worthy Master J. H. Brigham of the National Grange Association and Worthy Master Cox of the New-York State granges were the principal speakers to-day. It is expected that all, or mostly all, of the men who aspire to succeed Gov. Werts will be present to-morrow. Elias Ward of Newark, who is personally known to most of the farmers, was present to-day, and he—answered to the name of Governor as naturally as if the election was ten weeks past instead of ten weeks in the future. John Kean, Jr., from Elizabeth, will be here to-morrow, and it is expected that the Union County farmers will rally to his banner, unless Foster Voorhees divides the honors with him.

CHICAGO MAY PATTERN AFTER US

Her Mayor and Another City Official Visit New-York's Health Board.

Mayor Swift of Chicago and President Kerr of the Chicago Board of Health called on President Wilson of the New-York Board of Health yesterday afternoon.

President Wilson showed them through the different offices of the board, and they expressed themselves as well pleased with the arrangements of the department.

The visit was made for the purpose of getting ideas for the improvement of Chicago's Health Department. The visitors were especially impressed with the excellent sanitary facilities of the New-York board, and took great interest in the way in which this city is prepared to handle contagious diseases. They admitted that New-York was ahead of Chicago in this respect.

Audacious Horse Thieves.

From The Springfield (Mass.) Republican.

Some of the smartest intellects in Connecticut have taken up horse stealing. It's already a familiar story how a man named Perkins entered the State prison at Wethersfield the other day and made off with a horse and carriage. Another case is that of a thief near Stamford who, entering the camp of some gypsies, claimed to be a constable in search of stolen equines. The fellow actually made off with three of them on the strength of the assertion that those were the animals he was looking for.

LETTERS FROM E. W. BALL

Supposed Drury Robber, Who Escaped, Writes Twice to Ryles.

SENDS DATA TO BROOKLYN POLICE

On His Way to Canada He Pens Denials for Himself and His Companion, for Whom, He Says, He Can Prove an Alibi.

Edward Warren Ball, who escaped from Detective Sergeant Delahanty when the Fall River steamer Puritan bumped into the pier at Newport, Tuesday night, has been heard from. Detective Delahanty believed Ball had committed suicide.

Ball is very much alive, and by this time is, without doubt, in Canada, where he will feel at least safe from any of the Brooklyn detectives. Detective Delahanty is sad, and has taken a vow that he will recapture Ball, even though it costs a year's salary.

Acting Superintendent MacKellar was made angry yesterday, for Ball, he declares, has now added insult to injury by sending letters to Brooklyn—two to his companion, Samuel B. Ryles, and one to Superintendent McKelvey.

Ball tells his friend Ryles not to worry, as he had no part in the robbery of Dr. Drury, and then he sends to Inspector MacKellar data as to places where, he alleges, Ryles was Saturday, July 27, which, if true, prove a strong alibi for the man who did not escape from Detective Delahanty.

It appears that after Ball escaped from the Puritan at the Newport dock, he walked to the Perry House, in Newport, and wrote a letter to Ryles. He addressed it to Ryles, in care of Detective Sergeant Delahanty. The letter is as follows:

Perry House, Newport, R. I., Aug. 13, 1895.

Friend Sam: I know there was no earthly ground for the charge against you, and, as to my own case, I feared the noise on my family's account, so I decided to escape after reading that warrant, which was over five years old, and so of no legal value. Though I may appear to be far away, I will watch over your affairs, and if I can be of any use you may depend on me. After the letter I saw you had written to Mr. Talbot, I could not help thinking you might have been indiscreet enough to have done what led to this trouble, but I tell you now I don't think you intentionally meant me any harm, only that your curiosity ran away with your judgment. Come what may, remember I never forget a friend. I write this very hastily, and hardly know how to address it, but will, I think, send it in care of Delahanty, Police Headquarters. I hated to escape from so clever a fellow, but self-preservation is the first law of nature. Had I not been for my family and the fact that his warrant was legally void, being over five years old, I would have made no attempt to escape, but, under the circumstances, I thought it better to avoid the noise my arrival in Brooklyn would make. Yours, &c., ED.

P. S.—If I once get safely off of this island, they will not find me. Nerve will, when my ideas and determination to lead an honorable life. It is too bad that all my labor for the company is gone for naught, but I am strong and earnest and can begin over again. My courage is not lessened. ED.

The second letter sent to Ryles was written on the Perry House note paper, but was postmarked Fall River, Mass., and is without date. This letter is as follows:

Friend Sam: Your alibi is complete. On the day of the attack on Dr. Drury you were at the Fifty-sixth Street flat, and saw Mabel on the car, &c. &c. Also can be proved by the driver of the express; also by the driver of the newspaper express of Sixth Avenue and Fifty-sixth Street, who called for the baggage, that you were there at the time, say nothing of the grocer, druggist, &c. I will not let this matter rest where it is. I have sent the Superintendent of Police the data to prove your innocence. You need no lawyer. They have not the slightest ground for even suspicion. No matter where I am I will watch over you, and if necessary give the papers the data that will prove your innocence. Sincerely yours, ED.

P. S.—By the time you get this I will be in Canada, where I can fight the Tossing charge and bid defiance to this trumped-up nonsense; if you can, make some one sweat for this thing, as you said you would. ED.

On second thought, Sam, pass the whole matter over. Let there be as little noise as possible for my family's sake. Don't try to sue any one, please. I just stopped over one train to write some letters. I would write you more, but this is the last sheet of paper I have left. E.

Ryles received the letter yesterday morning, and was glad to hear that Ball was safe. He said that when he was arrested he was closing a $1,400 advertising contract with a big shoe firm in Massachusetts for the Standard Advertising Company of Philadelphia. He declares he was innocent of the charge made against him, and says his story can be verified by investigation.

The other letter was addressed to the Superintendent of Police, but Inspector Mackellar refused to make its contents public.

The data referred to were turned over to Detective Delehanty. In this letter Ball tells the police where they are getting off track; that Ryles knows nothing about the Drury case, and then explains where Ryles was July 27.

Ryles was taken before Police Justice Tighe yesterday. Detective Delahanty could not charge him with vagrancy, as the charge which is generally made to hold a prisoner, and Justice Tighe suggested that an information and belief affidavit might be made.

Detective Delahanty is familiar with this kind of affidavits. He made one in the case of William S. Henry, who is accused of having murdered his father. So Delahanty swore to an affidavit that upon information and belief Ryles answered the description of one of the men who assaulted and robbed Dr. George Drury.

It was read to Ryles, who said earnestly:

"Why, I know nothing at all about this Drury case."

"I'll take that as a plea of not guilty," said Justice Tighe, "and I'll hold you until 10:30 o'clock to-morrow morning for hearing in default of $3,000 bail.

Ryles was taken to Raymond Street Jail. Speaking for Ball, Ryles said:

"I haven't known Ball more than a month or two, and I always found him straight. He lived with his wife in July last in New-York, and I boarded with them for a while. I was only twice in Brooklyn in my life, once when I came over here with Ball when he called at 49 Stockton Street. The woman who claims to be his first wife lives there with her mother, Mrs. Talbot. He did not invite me in, and I was curious to know what relationship existed between them. That is what Ball refers to in the letter.

"On the day of the Drury robbery, which by the way I never heard of until I was taken a prisoner, I was visiting Ball's parents at Woodhaven. I can prove all that easily. Of course, I don't expect to be held on the foolish charge. I have been making money on commissions in the advertising business, and I guess my character will be clear enough to go back to it when I get out. I met Ball first in Philadelphia, where he was employed by this company. The police have made a mistake in this case, but I don't think I'll prosecute anybody."

SAYS MR. HEBBERD MUST APPEAR

Tried to Have His Charges Against Broker Broadwell Withdrawn.

William J. Broadwell, broker, at 60 Broadway, and a member of the Consolidated Exchange, was paroled by Magistrate Cornell in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, for examination to-day on a charge of grand larceny preferred by Edward L. Hebberd, a manufacturer of upholstery and decorations of 854 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

Hebberd swore that, on July 11 last, he gave Broadwell $45, and on July 16 $10, against which he was to draw. After he had drawn $18.02, his checks went to protest, and he charged Broadwell with the larceny of $36.98.

Broadwell's counsel yesterday afternoon presented a note from Hebberd, in which he said satisfactory arrangement had been made and asking that the complaint be withdrawn.

Magistrate Cornell declined to do so, and insisted on Hebberd appearing. Broadwell claims that Hebberd is in his debt. He lives at One Hundred and Seventy-fifth Street and Anthony Avenue.

A Spider Catches a Fish.

From The Birmingham (Ala.) Age-Herald.

Mr. Jim Harp, while out hunting one day last week in company with Ed Colston, went to the creek to see if he could get a shot at a fish. On approaching the bank he heard a fluttering in the water, and on investigation found that a large spider had caught a small fish about one and a half inches long. He says the spider climbed a weed with the fish, and that he knocked them back into the creek with his gunstick, and they sank out of sight and remained under the water some time. When they came to the top he knocked the spider away, and the fish, after swimming around on its side for a short time, disappeared from sight.

EVIDENCE FOR MAYOR SCHIEREN

Law Enforcers Ready to Prove to Him that 230 Saloons Did Business Undisturbed Last Sunday.

The excise law, as was stated in The New-York Times of last Monday, was frequently violated in Brooklyn last Sunday, and the locations of many of the places that were open were also pointed out.

Mayor Schieren does not believe the law was violated, because a friend in whom he puts the utmost trust, informed him that he could not get a drink in Brooklyn last Sunday.

T. De Quincy Tully, Assistant Secretary of the Law Enforcement Society of Brooklyn, yesterday sent the following letter to the Mayor:

Brooklyn, N. Y., Aug. 14, 1895.

The Hon Charles A. Schieren, Mayor of Brooklyn:

My Dear Sir: I understand that you have given orders to the Police Department that the saloons in Brooklyn be closed on Sunday and that the laws in regard to the sale of liquor be enforced. It becomes my duty as a good citizen and a representative of the Law Enforcement Society to call your attention to the flagrant violations of law and disobedience of your orders.

I herewith send you a list of more than 230 saloons which were open and business conducted on Sunday, Aug. 11, 1895, contrary to law. The evidence of trustworthy and reputable citizens is on file in our office.

Agents employed by this society report that nearly every saloon visited by them on Sunday, Aug. 11, was open and doing business, and that it is safe to say that there were 4,000 places where liquor was sold contrary to law.

A great number of minors, boys and girls, from six to twelve years of age, were noticed entering the saloons, and returning with pails of foaming liquor. Favored saloon keepers are allowed to conduct business at all hours of the night contrary to law, and the police seem much annoyed when their attention is called to these matters. The men of the police force tell me that they would be glad to compel the saloon keepers to comply with the law, if they were only assured that their superior officers desired them to do so. I am, Sir, with great respect, your obedient servant,

T. DE QUINCY TULLY, Assistant Secretary.
Law Enforcement Society.

Members of the Law Enforcement Society worked hard last Sunday, and were very careful to get indisputable evidence.

MANY APPEALS FOR MARIA BARBELLA

Surprising Ignorance of Some Who Ask Executive Clemency.

ALBANY, Aug. 15.—Numerous letters and petitions, some sent by telegraph, continue to arrive at the Executive Chamber invoking the clemency of the Governor in behalf of Maria Barbella. Some of these requests are simply for merciful consideration, others are for commutation of sentence to life imprisonment, and still others for unconditional pardon. Few if any of the writers who for the past two weeks have forwarded these appeals seem to know that on July 20 notice of appeal was filed, and that this operates as a stay of execution of sentence.

Col. Cole, the Governor's private secretary, says that the lack of knowledge revealed in these letters regarding the real facts of the tragedy, the prisoner's motives, her age and social condition, are astonishing. All that is apparent is a sensational craze pervading the whole country, from Cape Cod to the Golden Gate, in behalf of the prisoner. Only last night, after he had retired, and near midnight, Col. Cole was aroused by the receipt of a telegram from Fresno, Cal., addressed to the Governor, and saying: "We implore you to pardon this unhappy child, Maria Barbella. This message was signed by the Fresno Woman's Equal Suffrage Club."

Thousands of people are still excited by the fear that Maria is to be executed during the coming week, and a large number of the writers of letters to Gov. Morton are of the belief that the condemned woman is a child only fifteen years old. Many of the letters are devoted to extolling the prisoner's course as a self-avenger, reviling her victim, and harshly critiquing the Judge before whom she was tried.

A few letters have been written by clergymen and other educated persons, expressing the hope that "The law will be allowed to take its course, even to the bitter end," and giving reasons for the expression of this hope.

The enormous petitions prepared through the Countess Di Brazza's efforts have not yet reached the Governor, but many letters of appeal are sent to him at Bar Harbor, and thence to Albany.

GAVE THE DETECTIVE MONEY, THEY SAY

Ellis & Goltermann Have Now Made Charges Against Charles Jacob.

It was learned yesterday that charges of a serious nature had been made against former Detective Sergeant Charles Jacob, who was recently remanded to patrol duty at King's Bridge. Jacob resigned, however, sooner than go on patrol. His resignation is in the hands of the Police Board.

At the time of the changes in the Detective Bureau Jacob was in London to bring back Percy M. Taylor, bookkeeper for Ellis & Goltermann, dealers in rubber goods at 88 Leonard Street, who, as alleged, committed forgeries amounting to $8,000 and fled to England. It is said now that the firm gave Jacob a liberal allowance of money when he went to London, and that he had refused to give an account of his expenditures.

Mr. Ellis said yesterday that, in the first place, his firm gave Jacob $50 with which to go to Washington to get requisition papers. They also purchased steamship tickets for himself and prisoner, and in addition gave him $400. From London Jacob cabled over for $25 more, which he got. He staid in London two weeks.

"When Jacob came back," said Mr. Ellis, "we asked for an itemized account of his expenditures, but he refused to furnish it. We do not see how he could have legitimately used all the money in a two weeks' stay in London. For that reason we asked for an accounting, and as he has refused to furnish it we have preferred charges against him."

Jacob should have gone on duty last Sunday at the King's Bridge Station, but he sent in his resignation instead. Police Commissioner Parker would not discuss the case yesterday. He even said he knew of no charges against Jacob, but Col. Grant admitted that there were serious charges pending. He said he could not say anything about the matter yet. It is likely that some action may be taken in the matter at to-day's meeting of the board.

The Commissioners have no jurisdiction over Jacob, inasmuch as he has resigned, and all they can do is to refuse to accept his resignation and dismiss him from the force. A dismissal would prevent Jacob from being reappointed in the future.

TO RESUME HIS LABORS IN CHINA

Bishop Schereschewsky Will Complete His Translation of the Scriptures.

A company of missionaries of the Protestant Episcopal Church started from this city for China yesterday. They will go overland to Vancouver, and will said thence Aug. 26 for the field of their missionary labors. The company consists of the Right Rev. Samuel Isaac Joseph Schereschewsky, Mrs. and Miss Schereschewsky of Cambridge, Mass.; the Rev. D. Trumbull Huntington of Hartford, and Miss Steva L. Dodson of Wytheville, Va. Dr. William L. Ludlow of Seattle will join them at Vancouver.

Bishop Schereschewsky was many years a missionary in China. He returns there for the purpose of completing a translation of the Scriptures into the Chinese language. The translation has the indorsement of high Church authorities in this country and England.

The Bishop has been engaged on the work for more than seven years, most of which were spent on a sick bed.

Missing Heir Thought to be Dead.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

HUOT, Minn., Aug. 11.—A search for a missing heir, which has been going on for over fifteen years, has just closed. J. S. Pepin is one of the heirs to an estate which consists of some of the best-known business property in New-York City. The property was owned by Joseph Bell, who had a son George. In 1850, after a family quarrel, Joseph disappeared, taking with him his son. When Mrs. Bell, the wife of Joseph, died, leaving the property which is now sought to be divided, Mr. Pepin, whose mother was a Bell, came to Minnesota in search of George Bell. Some time ago he learned that a man named George Bell had been with a surveying party on the Indian reservation near here in the Winter of 1886. An examination of the records in the office of the Surveyor General has since been in progress, but the name of George Bell was not to be found. Yesterday it was found that in the Fall of 1883 a man whose name was supposed to be George Kingsman had been killed in the woods while on a surveying trip, and that he had come from New-York when a boy, with his father, who had died some time before. Mr. George Pepin is convinced that this man and George Bell were the same.

SANG OLD HYMNS AGAIN

Mr. "Up-to-Date" of Sing Sing Camp Sent to a Far-Back Seat.

THE METHODISM OF DAYS LONG GONE

Gray and Bald Were the Singers, but Their Pride Was that Those of To-day Know Not Their Old-Time Melodies.

SING SING, N. Y., Aug. 15.—There was a great influx of old people to the Sing Sing Methodist camp meeting to-day, as it had been given out that the day would be devoted to old-time Methodism and old-fashioned singing and prayer meetings.

On the ground this year is a man who attends all the meetings regularly, and has won the name of "Up-to-Date" from the fact that he uses that expression so continuously. In prayer meetings he says: "Now let us have an up-to-date prayer," or "some brother now start an up-to-date hymn," or, when some one makes a peculiarly happy expression, one that he likes, he exclaims: "Now, that is up-to-date; let's have some more likt that!" So now all the campers call him "Up-to-date."

He does not mind it. He was relegated to a back seat to-day, however, for things were not expected to be fin de siecle or "up-to-date," and they were not wanted that way. The "up-to-date" man was quiet to-day and the time was given up wholly to the old folks, and large numbers came from up the road and down the road, and from 'cross country.

One old woman remarked that when she left her home in Dobbs Ferry to come to Sing Sing this morning she was so excited and confused that she took the wrong train and found herself on the way to New-York. She explained her predicament to the conductor of the train, who took her to Yonkers and there fixed her ticket so that she eventually arrived at the camp ground. She had been thinking of and counting on this day for a week.

In the throng were a number of old farmers, some of whom had driven a dozen miles to be in attendance. They told how they used to come to this old camp ground when they were boys, and on Sundays hitch up the best rig and bring their sweethearts with them. Some of those sweethearts were with them to-day and represented the old folks.

Some old, almost forgotten hymns were sung in the prayer meetings, and they had to be carried on by the "old timers," for the new generation had never heard of them before. It made the old folks very proud to think that they knew something the "up-to-date" campers were unfamiliar with and they made the most of their opportunity.

It was a gray and bald-headed congregation that assembled at the circle this morning to hear the Rev. Dr. P. C. Bascom of Newark, N. J., and the Scriptural. A very similar audience faced the Rev. Frank Ursland of Brooklyn in the afternoon, and a number of the old folks lingered until the evening services and heard the Rev. J. H. Henderson of Brooklyn preach. They did not stay very late, for some of them had many miles to travel to their homes, but those living in the village tarried until near closing time, and then took Trustee Tompkins's trolley railroad home.

They had one thing to-day that they had not had before during the meeting, and that was the camp was under operation at once, and all well attended. The Peekskill Salvation Army has a detachment on the camp ground here, and holds meetings in the peculiar style of the army and attracts many listeners.

Thus far there has been a number of hopeful conversions, and there are many seekers after a better life. The programme for to-morrow includes a sermon in the morning by the Rev. S. B. Jones, in the afternoon by the Rev. E. V. King, and in the evening by the Rev. B. M. Adams.

The great attraction for Sunday will be Mrs. Maggie Van Cott, the woman evangelist, who is a powerful speaker and will attract thousands to the camp ground to hear her.

LIMA OIL AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Russian Competition Leading to Its Admission in Regular Trade.

Competition with Russian oil, which the Standard Company must meet in Europe, has led to a movement for trading in Lima oil at the Produce Exchange. Lima oil has not heretofore been recognized there because it is classed as inferior to Pennsylvania oil. It is now proposed to change the rules so as to admit Lima oil into regular trade. An officer of the Standard Oil Company, explaining the purpose and scope of the proposed change, said yesterday:

"When the rule of the New-York Produce Exchange was made excluding refined oil made from Lima crude it was done at the instance of exporters, who wished to assure their correspondents that they would get the product of Pennsylvania oil. The efforts which had then been made to refine Lima oil were of a tentative character, and the result was not satisfactory. Since then immense sums of money have been spent in developing the processes, perfecting machinery, ad erecting buildings, with the result of obtaining quite as good a product from Lima crude as from Pennsylvania crude.

"The object sought in changing the rules is to place the product on a proper footing in regard to its quality, and at the same time to bring into use a larger quantity of American refined oil, made necessary by the competition with Russia, where an enormous quantity of inferior crude is produced. No steps have yet been taken to change the rule of the Exchange, to do which it will be necessary to call a meeting of the trade, which will first pass upon it, and it will be then referred to the Board of Managers for approval. These steps will probably be taken in the near future, when the good quality of Lima refined oil will be demonstrated."

POLICE FIND AN OLD OFFENDER

He and Three Companions Arrested in a Third Avenue Saloon.

Four suspicious characters were caught yesterday afternoon by Central Office Detectives in a saloon at Third Avenue and Forty-second Street. William Smith, one of the men, was arrested in January, 1893, in company with James Mason, alias Casey, for robbing the saloon at 103 Chrystie Street. Mason was sent to prison for this crime, and Smith jumped his bail. His whereabout, until yesterday, was unknown to the police.

James Rogers, another of the quartet, a one-armed "crook," comes from Boston, where he is said to be "wanted" for robbery. When arrested there was found in his possession a baggage check representing a parcel at the Grand Central Station, containing an artificial arm.

The two other prisoners are James Morton, a druggist of 29 Cottage Place, and John Leary, alias English Denny, a button maker, of 26 Bowery. So far the Detectives have been unable to make out a case against these men.

Married in the Governors' Room.

Alderman Robinson yesterday united in marriage Samuel Dessauer, a theatrical manager, and Molly Painter, whose stage name is Molly Whitten. The bride's brother, John Vincent Painter, and his wife acted as witnesses. The groom is manager of the James Thornton Vaudeville Company. The marriage was performed in the Governors' room at City Hall.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

—"Kismet."—This was the title of a comic opera given some years ago in the University Club Theatre, and afterward publicly in Chickering Hall, under the musical direction of Reinhold Herrmann, the libretto being by Heloise Durant. Zelie de Lussan, Lillie Berg, and Albert Hil were in the cast. "Kismet" is also the title of a novel by Miss Fletcher.

—Herrmann's Plans.—Herrmann, the Great, has engaged Abdul Kahle, an Indian fakir, to come to this country and appear in his support. Kahle sailed from Calcutta, and is expected here next week. He will assist Herrmann in the performance of the celebrated Indian mystery known as Ybi Klokou—the vanishing man.

—Seabrooke's Tour.—Thomas Q. Seabrooke will begin his tour under the management of James Jay Brady at the Park Theatre, Boston, on Sept. 9. The first comedy in which he will appear is "A World of Trouble," by Harry and Edward Paulton.

—On Her Wheel.—Miss Cayan, who has been passing some days in Germany, is now exploring the Forest of Fontainebleau, on her wheel, with a pleasant party of friends.

MANY POLICEMEN ON TRIAL

Sixty-seven Complaints on Commissioner Parker's Calendar—Two Men Accused of Drinking in a Saloon.

Commissioner Parker tried delinquent policemen at Police Headquarters yesterday. There were sixty-seven complaints on the calendar.

Most of the complaints were for sitting down while on duty, for being off post, failing to report at roll call, or for being in saloons while on duty.

Patrolmen Patrick H. Cash and Edmund W. Bierach of the East One Hundred and Fourth Street Station were accused by Roundsman Garner of being in a liquor store in full uniform at 6:30 on the morning of Aug. 5, and standing in front of the bar with their coats and helmets off drinking liquor.

The two patrolmen denied drinking in the place. Bierach said he went into the saloon to pay the proprietor some money which he owed him, and that Cash, who was on his way home, went in with him.

It appeared at the hearing that Bierach recently called upon President Roosevelt and asked to be transferred from the Twenty-eighth Precinct, saying that he could not get along with the Roundsman. He was transferred to West Twentieth Street.

Roundsman Garner and Roundsman Haeussler swore that the two officers were drinking whisky. Both Cash and Bierach said they were being persecuted by the Roundsmen.

Roundsman Haeussler stated that both patrolmen were standing at the bar with a bottle of whisky and glasses in front of them. Bierach had a glass of whisky to his lips. Their blouses and helmets were on a table in a private room.

"There was three good fingers of whisky in Bierach's glass," said Rounusman Haeussler. "He dropped the glass when he heard my footsteps. I tasted what was in it and found it to be whisky."

"Cash," said Commissioner Parker, "you have had thirty-one complaints, and I think you are a bad officer, and not fit to be on the force. You are the kind of man that brings the force into disgrace."

Patrolman Edward J. Looney of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was tried on a complaint made against him for assigning his salary for the months of October, November, and December of last year to Morris Fromme and failing to pay the same. It appeared that Fromme was a moneylender, and that he charged Looney $18 for the use of $50 for three months.

"That is usury," said Commissioner Parker to Fromme, "and I think that if you were tried in a criminal court you would be punished."

Looney agreed to pay $25 a month until the debt was paid.

Policeman Louis Tancredi of the East Sixty-seventh Street Station was tried on charges of assault made by John Walsh, an engineer, of 240 East Forty-sixth Street. Walsh told the Commissioner that on Aug. 4 he saw the excise law violated in a saloon at 324 East Seventy-first Street. He hunted up Policeman Tancredi and told him about it.

"I told him the place was open," testified Walsh, "and asked him to go there and investigate. He wanted to know what business it was of mine if the saloon was open. When I threatened to go to the station house he went with me. After he tried the doors and found them closed he arrested me. On the way to the station house he punched me in the jaw. I was locked up for disorderly conduct and fined $5 in court. The officer had no cause to arrest me.

Under cross-examination Walsh admitted that the saloon was closed and that he did not know

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The New-York Times.

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IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

Private Transactions Few in Number—Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Mr. John Roddy has sold to Arthur Dyett, at about $35,000, the four-story brownstone dwelling, 53 West Sixty-eighth Street, 19 by 65 by 100.5.

Mr. James B. Morrow has sold, to John W. Livingston, the northeast corner of One Hundred and First Street and First Avenue, 100 by 95, receiving in exchange several dwellings.

At auction in the Trinity Building salesroom yesterday, Mr. George R. Read sold under foreclosure, by John N. Golding, the four-story brick tenement, 121 Willett Street, west side, 103.5 feet north of Stanton Street, 18.9 by 75, at $9,850, to the plaintiff, Aaron Stone.

The auction sales set down for to-day at 111 Broadway are as follows:

By R. V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Matthew Daly, referee, northeast corner of Avenue A and Seventieth Street, 98 by 100.4, four-story brick planing mill and five-story brick factory, with machinery, &c. Due on judgment, $57,375.

By B. L. Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles L. Greenhall, referee, 68 Pike Street, west side, 94.5¾ feet south of Monroe Street, 25.4¾ by 62.2¾ by 25.6¼ by 61.5⅝, two-story brick and frame building; also 53 and 55 Catharine Street, east side, 48.2½ feet north of Monroe Street, 27 by 105.1½ by 27 by 104.2½, five-story brick tenement, with stores. Due on judgment, $2,265.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

One Hundred and Thirty-eighth Street, 659 feet east of Willis Avenue, five-story brick store and flat, by Edward Jenkins of 55 Lenox Avenue; cost, $15,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-ninth Street, south side, 650 feet east of Willis Avenue, five-story brick store and flat, by same; cost, $15,000.

Catharine Street, 64, five-story brick flat, by Maria Louise Conkling of Rosebank, S. I.; cost, $20,000.

One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, south side, 300 feet east of Seventh Avenue, two five-story brick flats, by Pauline Aaron of 34 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street; cost, $40,000.

Seventeenth Street, 455 West, four-story brick stable, by Wilson M. Manis; Cost, $20,000.

Fifty-eighth Street, 23 West, a brick wall, by John W. Condit; cost, $800.

Water Street, 77, by New-York Life Insurance Company, trustee, alterations to store and salesroom, five-story brick building; cost, $2,000.

Webster Avenue, east side, 190.7 feet south of King's Bridge Road, by the Rev. James C. Rigg, alterations to two-story and basement frame church; cost, $3,000.

Twenty-ninth Street, 202 and 204 East, by Daniel M. Koehler, alterations to a five-story brick flat and store; cost, $3,000.

Longwood Avenue, north side, 25 feet west of Willoughmore Street, by H. A. Schermerhorn, alterations to four two-story frame dwellings; cost, $3,000.

Seventy-fourth Street, north side, 150 feet east of Park Avenue, by Church of the Holy Sepulchre, alterations to a library, one-story stone; cost, $500.

Ninety-third Street, 220 East, by George Ehret, alterations to one-story brick machine room; cost, $300.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Thursday, Aug. 15.

147TH ST, s s, 117.2 ft w of Boulevard, 16.8x99.11; George Rogan, to Isabella N. Leo..... $1

106TH ST, 60 West; Felix Krupp and wife to Henry Hanlein and Gottfried Oethinger..... 5,000

102D ST, 312 West; Christian F. Gennerich and wife to John Palmer..... 4

EDGECOMBE AV, e s, 320.7 ft s of 145th St, 20x88.6 to centre line of old road, 27.6 x110.8; Michael McCormick and wife to Annie M. Geraty..... 1

148TH ST, 415 West; John J. Geraty to Annie M. Geraty..... 10

152D ST, 590 West; Ward Wheeler and wife to Clara S. Crohen..... 1

152D ST, 592 West; same to Mary E. Dolland..... 5

WEST END AV, 722 and 726; Frank L. Donohue, referee, to William H. L. Lee.. 35,000

100TH ST, 253 West; same to same..... 15,550

ORCHARD ST and High Bridge St, n e corner, 50x100; Mary Clarke Thorne to Bridget A. Lennon to Ellen A. Lennon.. 10,500

165TH ST, 947 East; Edward A. Bell and wife to William M. Roosa..... 6,500

165TH ST, 949 East; same to Peter Mc. Bride..... 6,400

UNION AV, w s, 306.6 ft n of 165th St, 36.6x100x irregular; Dennis J. Quirk and wife to Peter Meyer..... 3,000

LYON ST, e s, 99.11 n of Woodbine, 99.11x59.11x106.3; Sophie L. Henry to William O. Madden..... 1

DALY AV, s s, 301.4 ft n of Tremont Av, 19.4x167.11x19.4x168.1; Charles Wilcox and wife to Margaret J. Black..... 3,300

WARREN ST, s s, 26 ft w of Worth Av, 54x85; Stephen J. Noonan to Michael J. Phelan..... 1

JANSEN AV, n s, at intersection s s of Terrace View Av, gore lot, 143x152.1x 211.10; Joseph Fettretch and wife to Adelaide A. Yeandle..... 8,000

LOTS 305 and 1096, map of Van Nest Park, 24th Ward; Ephraim B. Levy to Henry F. Mackay..... 3,000

LOT 415, map of Arden property, Westchester; Arthur Gorsch and wife to Solomon Snyder, ex. gdn..... 1

ELLIOT AV, e s, 100 ft s of Elizabeth St, 50x125; John A. Learned to Mary E. Hardie..... 3,050

THAMES ST, n e corner of Greenwich St, 74.8x33.2x irregular; John Pettit and wife to William Radam..... 205,000

EAST BROADWAY, n s, Lot 23, map of Hendrick Rutgers estate, 25x68; Samuel Cohen and others, heirs of Isaac Cohen, to Rosa Cohen..... 1

WILLIAM ST, 225; also 22 North William St; the executors, &c., of Edward A. Heppenheimer to Ernest J. Heppenheimer, one-sixth part..... 19,000

ALLEN ST, 145; Mitchell A. C. Levy to John J. Carroll..... 1

17TH ST, s s, 324.10 ft e of 10th Av, 25x 92; Sarah A. McKinley and Eliza Storrs to William J. and James H. Kennedy.. 10,000

17TH ST, s s, 349.10 ft e of 10th Av, 25.2x92; Sarah A. McKinley and Eliza Storrs to James Kennedy..... 10,000

AMSTERDAM AV, 729; John J. Geraty and wife to Katie McCormack..... 1

93D ST, s s, 36 ft e of West End Av, 32x irregular; Frank L. Smith and wife to Isaac Van Winkle..... 1

142D ST, 411 West; George B. Young and others, heirs of William S. Youngs, to Frances J. Odell and Mary H. Outcalt.. 1

SAME PROPERTY; Washington Youngs and wife to same..... 1

62D ST, 413 West; same to Adelaide A. and Christian S. Youngs..... 1

SAME PROPERTY; George B. Youngs and others, heirs of William S. Youngs, to same..... 1

64TH ST, s s, 425 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 25x100.5; George N. Asquith and wife to John H. Montgomery..... 1

47TH AV, n w corner of 115th St, 125.11x 90; Fannie and Herman Scheidlberg to Emma Krug..... 45,000

WEST END AV, 722; Frank L. Donohue, referee, to Nathan Lazarus..... 16,625

100TH ST, 255 West; same to Louisa A. Brown..... 15,775

8TH AV, 813; William Radam and wife to Samuel Trimble..... 1

77TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Elise Lotze to Herman Trephew and wife..... 100

68TH ST, n s, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 25x 100.8; Christine Salier to Henrietta Popper..... 1

65TH ST, s s, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; St. Luke's Hospital to Anna Murtland..... 20,500

35TH ST, s s, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 25x 100.5; same to Thomas E. Satterthwaite. 36,000

74TH ST, n s, 148 ft e of 2d Av, 25x 102.2; Morris S. Thompson to James McGee and another..... 37,000

72D ST, n s, 240 ft e of 2d Av, 60x102.2; Mary W. R. and Samuel E. Briggs to Howard Conkling..... 1

90TH ST, s s, 175 ft e of 2d Av, 25x100.8; Joseph J. Schreimer and George Fennell and wives to Julia Hoffmann..... 46,000

88TH ST, 214 East, Albert Stake to Rachel Berry..... omitted.

122D ST, 218 East, George Lane and wife to John Van Dolsen..... $5 and exchange

Recorded Leases.

MARKS, Bertha, executrix, Jacob Marks to Anton Schumacher; 204 W. 7th St, store, &c., 5 years..... 1

DROUB, Mary J., to Alexander F. Finley; 120 and 122 Nassau St., s e cor Dominick St., 1 year..... $480

KOHRING, Mary and William H., executors of William Kohring, to Henry Offermann and Ernest Meyn, 7 2-3 years..... 2,700

Recorded Mortgages.

CONKLING, Howard, to An Association for the Relief of Respectable Indigent Females, New-York; n s of 72d St, 240 ft e of 2d Av, (two mortgages,) 2 years.... 1

CARROLL, John J., to Letitia Howard; 453 9th Av, 5 years..... $40,000

DUFFY, Mary, to James Walsh; w s of Fort Independence St, Lot 70, map of William O. Giles, 4 years..... 28,000

DOLAND, Mary E., to Ward Wheeler; 529 West 152d St, 3 years..... 500

ETZA, Joseph and Albert, executors of Hugh Doherty; 118 Hudson St, 3 years. 2,500

FREEDMAN, Charles I. and Moritz, to James Loeb; s w corner of Broadway and Prince St, installments..... 10,000

FRENCH, Helen A., to William E. Thom, guardian; s w corner of 3d Av, and 30th St, 1 year..... 75,000

McBRIDE, Peter, to Harry W. Bell; n e s of 165th St, 121 ft s e of Forest Av, (two mortgages,) installments..... 50,000

MAITLAND, Anna A. and Samuel, to St. Luke's Hospital; s s of 55th St, 325 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 4,900

McCORMACK, Katie, to Annie M. Geray; 726 Amsterdam Av, 2 years..... 25,200

MERTENS, Frederick W., and wife to Dry Dock Savings Bank; n w corner of 87th St and Lexington Av, 3 years..... 1,000

MEYER, Peter, to Dennis J. Quirk; w s of Union Av, 306.6 ft n of 165th St, 3 years..... 40,000

JACOB & SKINNER REALTY COMPany to Lawrence Jacob; w s of St. Nicholas Place, 24.11 ft s of 153d St, 1 year..... 2,000

SAME to Emma L. Jacob; same property, 1 year..... 3,000

PRAGER, William, and wife to Emanuel Arnstein; 280 and 281 East Fourth St, 1 year..... 23,000

ROOSA, William M., to Harry W. Bell; n w s of 165th St, 101 ft s e of Forest Av, 5 years, installments..... 1,000

SMITH, William W., to Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 3 to 7 Wall St and 84 Broadway, 3 years..... 5,750

SMITH, John B., and wife to Robert W. Stuart; n s of 62d St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 1,100,000

SCHILE, Henry J., to James A. and W. E. Roosevelt, trustees; n s of 125th St, 162 ft w of 3d Av, 5 years..... 40,000

SILVERMAN, Clementina M., and husband to same; e s of Madison Av, 34.4 ft s of 104th St, 5 years..... 25,000

SATTERTHWAITE, Thomas E., to St. Luke's Hospital; s s of 55th St, 300 ft w of 5th Av, 1 year..... 25,900

WERTHEIM, Herman and Pepy, to William Prager; s s of 4th St, 313.5 ft e of Avenue B, 1 year, (two mortgages).. 7,000

SAME to same; same property; demand.. 1,624

TREPTOW, Herman, to Elise Lotze; s s of 79th St, 350 ft w of 2d Av, 3½ years.. 5,000

BRETTELL, Frank, and others to Albert Erdman; s s of 107th St, 150 ft e of Madison Av, 3 years, (two mortgages).. 21,000

BOWMAN, Mary E., to Greenwich Savings Bank; 27th St, s s, 195 ft w of 3d Av, 3 years..... 3,000

BROWN, Ella, to United States Trust Company of New-York; 79th St, n s, 114 ft e of Madison Av, 1 year..... 1,500

CHRYSTIE, William F., and wife to Lucie Chrystie and another; 14 Park Place, 3 years..... 5,500

COOGAN, Matthew, and wife to the Bradley & Currier Company, Limited; 147th St, s s, 365 ft w of Brook Av, demand..... 5,645

DOCEA, Charles, and wife to Rosina Riegelmann; 121 Av, e s, 94 ft n of St. Mark's Place, 3 years..... 2,500

FRIEMAN, Louis J., and another to Joseph Alien; 101 Clinton Place, 5 years. 6,000

GROSSMAN, Rosie, to Joseph Wunsch; 220 East 3d St, 3 years..... 1,000

KRUPP, Felix, and wife to Henry Hanlein and another; Convent Av, w s, 118 ft n of 131st St, 2 years..... 2,000

KRUG, Emma, to Fannie Scheideberg; 4th Av, n w corner of 118th St, 3 years. 8,600

LANE, Charles, and wife to Abraham Bernheimer; 83d St, s s, 125 ft e of Park Av, 3 years..... 21,000

LENNON, Ellen A., to B. A. Lennon; Orchard St, n s, Plot 101, map of Claremont, 4 years..... 4,500

MADDEN, William O., to S. L. Henry; Lyon St, s s, 51.4 ft e of Simpson St, 3 years..... 1,250

MACKAY, Henry F., to Birbeck Investment Savings and Loan Company of America; Lots, 30th St, 306, map of Van Nest Park, installments..... 2,000

POPPER, Henriette, to Christine Saller; n s of 80th St, 200 ft w of 2d Av, 2 years.. 2,000

SCHWARZ, Jacob, and wife to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n e corner of 9th Av and 36th St, 1 year..... 2,500

SMITH, John B., and wife to R. W. Stuart; n s of 62d St, 375 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year..... 40,000

TRIMBLE, Samuel, to William Radam; 813 8th St, 2 years..... 35,000

TREUTLER, Mary A., and another to John Whalen and another; e s of 2d Av, 20.11 ft s of 125th St, (two mortgages,) 5 years..... 13,000

TERENCE, T. A., and others, executors, to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; 66 and 68 Duane St, 3 years..... 30,000

VAN DOLSEN, John, and wife to George Lane; s s of 102d St, 205 ft e of 3d Av, 1 year..... 2,000

WEYLAND, Anna C. L., to Francis Dolan; Bronx River Place, Lot 402, and gore Lot A. P., map of Washingtonville, 3 years..... 300

YEANDLE, Adelaide A., to D. E. Seybel; n s of Jansen Av, corner of Terrace View Av (two mortgages)..... 13,180

Total..... 1,125,000

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
September	225,000	42¾@43¾	43⅜
October	75,000	41¾@42¾	42¾
November	50,000	41¾@..	41¾
May	50,000	37¾@38	38
Total	400,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August		@	25
September	100,000	23¾@24¾	24¾
October	75,000	23¾@24¼	24¼
May	5,000	27½@..	27½
No. 2 white—			
October	5,000	26¼@..	26¼
Total	185,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very light and only for small lots, while prices were more or less nominal and weak. Sales, 6,500 bbls, including of City Mills, 1,900 bbls patents, 600 bbls clear, 600 bbls extra, and 500 bbls fine, at quotations....Arrivals, 6,952 bbls, and 6,479 sacks; exports, 856 bbls and 487 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 8,577 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@$3.10
No. 1	3.00@ 3.20
Clears	3.25@ 3.50
Straights	3.50@ 3.60
White wheat straights	3.75@ ..
Patents	3.60@ 3.80
Special brands	3.90@ 4.00
City patents	4.40@ 4.65
City clears	4.00@ 4.20
City extras	@ 3.40
City supers	@ 3.15
City fine	@ 3.00

SPRING.

	Sacks.	Barrels.
Fine	$2.20@	@ ..
Supers	Nominal.	Nominal.
No. 2	Nominal.	$3.00@ ..
No. 1	2.60@$2.80	2.90@$3.00
Clears	2.05@ 2.90	2.90@ 3.25
Straights	2.15@ 2.40	3.25@ 3.50
Patents	3.40@ 3.65	3.65@ 3.90
Special brands	3.80@ 3.90	4.05@ 4.40

RYE FLOUR—Dull and weak; sales, 250 bbls. We quote: Western and State, superfine, $2.90@$3.25; fancy, $3.40.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and steady. We quote: Brandywine, $2.85; Sagamore, $2.85; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white do, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.25@$1.35; grits, $1.25; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 93@94c; fine do, $1.05@$1.10.

OATMEAL—Dull and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.85@$3.70; cut, $3.75@$4.10; ground, $3.40@$3.60, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3, $2.25@$2.25.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State and Jersey quoted at about 57c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 65@70c for No. 2 Western, to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Less active and steady. Quoted: 40, 60, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; sharps, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oil meal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cotton-seed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There were light quantities only taken and for distribution. In job lots prices were from $9 to $9.50, and high grades at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—There appeared a little steadier holding of good off grade yellow, which had some demand from parties who had to cover contracts for several hundred barrels, and as well from the local soap trade, encouraged by the higher prices for tallow; but prime yellow was not salable over the rate ruling for the good off yellow, and was put on offer at 27c. The sales were 100 bbls good off yellow at 26½c; 100 bbls at 27c. Butter grades were not on offer at 30c, while there were 400 bbls sold at 30½c. For white oil, 32c was asked. COCOANUT OIL was a trifle easier; a lot of 10 tons Cochin brought 5¾c; Ceylon sniped at 5¾@5¾c, and Ceylon at 4⅞@5c. COD OIL—Sales of 200 bbls Newfoundland on private terms, understood at about 28c. NEATSFOOT OIL had a moderate demand, with pure unbleached yellow at 55c, racked yellow up to water white at 57@80c. No. 1 at 52c. No. 2 at 48c, common at 45c. LARD OIL was in moderate demand, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL was in moderate demand; quoted at 56c for American, 57c for Calcutta, and 59c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 15.—The only quotation on oil to-day was $1.28½ bid. Standard's price unchanged, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—There was an advance for the day of 18@25c for pork, 10 to 15 points for lard, and 5@12½ points for bacon, with the best prices at the close. The strength was in good part due to the disposition to scalp, yet had substantial features in some degree in the little better export demands, more for new crop months, and which were especially for lard, as well as from some increase of the distributing business. Chicago estimates its hog receipts for to-day at 10,000 head.

LARD—Advanced 12½@15 points at the West and closed firm, through a little export demand on the spot, as favored by cheap ocean freights, but as well by some attention given the January options, together with packers buying. At the West August closed at 6.10c, nominal, September was at 5.97½@6.10c; closing at 6.10c; October at 6.02½@6.15c, closing at 6.15c; January at 6.02½@6.15c, closing at 6.15c. Here there was a light cash demand, and 200 tcs taken on private terms, closing with sellers at 6.45c, and bidding of about 6.40c. City steam was firm at 6.12½c, with sales of 75 tcs. September option closed at 6.45c, nominal. Refined had a moderate demand from Continent shippers who had cheap freight rates. Sales of 500 tcs on private terms; Continent quoted at 6.80c, and South American at 7.15c. Compound lard continued dull, with 4¾@5¼c quoted as to quality.

PORK—The West was sold up 22½@25 points on September and October, and 18 points on January, and closed steady, with a trifle freer demand from the packers; August closed at $9.55 nominal; September was at $9.85@$9.55, closing at $9.55; October at $9.80@$9.80 bid; January at $9.97½@$10.25, closing at $10.20. Here there was a moderate export demand, and 200 barrels taken. Quotations were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—Made an advance of 12½ points on short ribs for near months, and 5 points on January, with packers buying the October option. At the West August closed at $5.67 nominal; September was at $5.52½@$5.70, closing at $5.67 bid; October was at $5.57½@$5.72½, closing at $5.72½; January at $5.20@$5.30, closing at $5.27½.

CUTMEATS—In city meats there was a moderate amount of business, while the cutters were holding prices firmly. Sales of 4,000 lb pickled bellies, 12 lb average, at 7c, and 14,000 lb do at 7¼c. City-pickled shoulders, 5½@5¾c; pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 7c; 10-lb average, 7¼@7½c; clear bellies, boxed, 6¾c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9@9½c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8¼c for 12 lb, and 8@8½c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, tierced, 5¾c.

BEEF—There were small lots taken up for shipment, beyond which there was little buying interest. Prices were unchanged. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$18 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Had little attention, and there was an unsettled, weak feeling as to prices. Quoted at $15.50@$16 at the West and $16.50@$17 here.

HOGS—Were at steady prices and in fair demand. Receipts at the West, 31,800 head; same time last year, 49,849 head. Chicago—Receipts, 16,000 head; weak; 5c lower; $4.10@$5.15; left over, 7,000 head. Cincinnati—Receipts, 1,673 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4@$4.85. St. Louis—Receipts, 2,567 head; steady; $4@$4.85. Omaha—Receipts, 3,000 head; opened 10c lower; $4.25@$4.60. Pittsburg—Slow; $4.60@$5.10. Milwaukee—Receipts, 1,163 head; $4.15@$4.80. Kansas City—Receipts, 5,000 head; steady; $4.40@$4.85. Cleveland—Light average and Yorkers, $4.90@$5.20. Indianapolis—Receipts, 2,500 head; steady; $4.60@$4.95. Quotations were 5¾c for heavy, 6¼c for 160 lb, 6⅞c for 160 lb, 7½c for 140 and 120 lb, 7¼c for pigs.

TALLOW—The city melters were not willing to sell under 4¾c for hhds, and 4⅝c for tcs, while having 4¼c and 4⅜c respectively bid, and are offering little while filling some contracts for out-of-town markets; on the whole, the tendency is more firmly. Of country, sales of 85,000 lb, in lots, at 4⅜@4¾c; a sale of 25 tons Australian was made at 4¾c, but 5c was generally asked.

STEARINE—For oleostearine demands continued unimportant. There was as an asking price 6¾c for city, but 6¾c was the best trading price, while open bidding did not exceed 6c. At Chicago the pressers were asking 6½c, and marketed 200,000 lb at that, while without demand from principal consumers. For lard stearine the market was slow and wholly nominal at 5¾c for Western. For oleo oil, sales of 200 tcs Harrison at Rotterdam at 46 florins.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet and closed unchanged to 15 points down, with Havre closed for the day and Hamburg unchanged to ¼ pfennig off, while local longs realized....Spot Rio was dull but steady at 16¼c for No. 7 and 15½c for No. 8; sales, 600 bags Central American and 400 bags Savanilla on private terms....Option Sales—Opening, 11 A. M.—October, 1,000 bags at 15.30c; December, 250 bags at 15.10c, 1,000 bags at 15.05c; total, 2,250 bags. Between Call and Close—August, 250 bags at 15.20c; September, 750 bags at 15.25c, 500 bags at 15.30c; October, 250 bags at 15.25c; December, 1,750 bags at 15c, 1,500 bags at 15.05c; March, 750 bags at 14.75c; total, 5,750 bags; total for day, 8,000 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	14.90@15.00	12.50@12.60
February	14.80@14.90	12.40@12.50
March	14.75@14.85	12.40@12.45
April	@14.80	12.30@12.40
May	@14.75	12.20@12.30
August	15.20@15.35	14.80@14.85
September	15.25@15.30	14.25@14.30
October	15.25@15.35	13.50@13.55
November	15.10@15.20	12.80@12.90
December	15.05@15.10	12.70@12.75

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	225,694
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	4,257
Total stock in New-York to-day	221,437
Total stock in Baltimore	63,938
Deliveries yesterday	637—63,301
Total stock in New-Orleans	34,085
Deliveries yesterday	81—34,004
Total stock in other ports	97,905
Total stock in United States	319,342
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 14	107,000
Afloat from Rio per sail to Aug. 14	7,000
Afloat from Santos per steam and sail to Aug. 14	98,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	7,000
	219,000
Total	538,342
Same time 1894	383,350

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean	16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.30 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.35 above No. 7	No. 10	1.60 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	Nom. above No. 7	No. 7	.. above No. 7
No. 3	2.30 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	10½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17½@18½
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	20 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucaramga	18¾@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	18 @18¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19½	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, g to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¼@20	Guatemala and	
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Coban	19 @21½
Do, washed	19 @20	Jamaica	16¾@20

COTTON.

Contracts were very slow and variations confined to a narrow limit, with the bulk of the trading on local account and the close 1@3 points down. Liverpool was steady at 1¼@2 points decline, and crop news more favorable. Spot was quiet, with sales of 215 bales to spinners at unchanged prices.

Middling Gulf	7 13-16
Middling uplands	7 9-16

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1¼c on
Middling fair	⅞c on
Strict good middling	1/16c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	1¼c off
Strict good ordinary	13-16c off
Good ordinary	1¼c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling stained	1-16c off
Strict low middling stained	29-32c off
Low middling stained	1⅛c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Month.	To-day's Closing Prices.	Extremes. Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	7.27@7.28			
September	7.27@7.28	7.31	7.25	5,700
October	7.32@7.33	7.37	7.31	33,100
November	7.36@7.37	7.40	7.36	4,400
December	7.42@7.43	7.46	7.42	12,000
January	7.47@7.48	7.53	7.47	38,600
February	7.52@7.53			
March	7.57@7.58	7.61	7.58	2,300
Total				96,100

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 16.

	S	S & M	T	W	T	F
Galveston	73	68	20	33	47	....
N. Orleans	54	151	65	32	121	....
Mobile	9	1	114	13	6	....
Savannah	2	131	7	7	....	....
Charleston	2	6	1	2	....	....
Wilmington	3	....	....	1	....	....
Norfolk	2	8	17	4	4	....
Baltimore	....	409	....	....	....	....
Boston	....	....	9	....	....	....
Philadelphia	....	....	....	20	....	....
West Point	....	....	....	30	....	....
Total	145	769	233	142	179	....
This day last week	190	408	207	112	254	97
This day last year	1,250	2,406	243	1,193	433	753

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—Market firm, with only a moderate inquiry.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—		N. Orleans, open kettle—	
Ordinary	12@13	Fair	23@25
Common	14@16	Good	26@28
Fair	17@18	Prime	29@30
Prime	19@21	Choice	31@32
Choice	22@25	Barbados, job'g	24@26
		Puerto Rico	28@31

RICE—Demand chiefly for foreign, with prices firm.

Domestic—		Japan	3¾@4
Ordinary	3½@3¾	Java; in bond	1¾@2¼
Fair	3¾@4	Java	3½@3¾
Good	4⅜@4½	Rice flour	2¼@2¾
Prime	4¾@5	Rice pol., 100 lb	$1.00@$1.10
Choice	5¼@5¼	Rice bran, 100 lb	65@ 70
Fancy	5¾@6		
Head	6¼@6¾		

SUGAR—Raw was without demand and quoted firm. Refined fairly active and steady.

RAW SUGARS.

Muscovado, 89° test	3 @..
Molasses sugar, 89° test	2 11-16@..
Centrifugals, 96° test	3 5-16@..

REFINED SUGARS.

Quotations are for wholesale lots. The outside figures are the quotations posted by the refining companies, and the inside rates show actual cost, after deducting rebates at present allowed. New-York and Philadelphia refiners also allow 1 per cent. trade discount on lots of 100 bbls or more, and on less quantities one-half of 1 per cent. They will not sell less than 25 bbls. For sugar packed in bags there is an additional charge on granulated, (Nos. 13 and 14,) but ½c per lb on all other grades.

Dominos	5.06 @5¼
Cutloaf	5.06 @5¼
Crushed	5.06 @5¼
Powdered	4¾ @4.94
Coarse powdered	4.44 @4.94
Granulated	4.44 @4¾
Fine granulated	4.44 @4¾
Coarse granulated	4.56 @4¾
Extra fine granulated	4.56 @4¾
Confectioners' granulated	4.69 @4¾
Cubes	4.69 @4¾
XXXX powdered	4.94 @5¼
Mold A	4.69 @4¾
Diamond A	4.44 @4¾
Confectioners' A	4.31 @4¼
(1) Columbia A	4.18 @4¾
(2) Windsor A	4.18 @4¼
(3) Ridgewood A	4.18 @4¼
(4) Phœnix A	4.18 @4¼
(5) Empire A	4.18 @4¼
No. 6	4 @4 1-16
No. 7	4 @4.18
No. 8	3.94 @4¼
No. 9	3¾ @4.06
No. 10	3.81 @4
No. 11	3⅝ @3.94
No. 12	3⅝ @3.81
No. 13	3½ @3 5-16
No. 14	@3 3-16

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

BEANS AND PEAS—Market still very dull, and further weakness is shown on most kinds. A few fancy marrow, job, at $2.15, but exporters have taken some lots at $2.10@$2.12½, and could buy plenty more at same price. Red Kidney are offering freely at $1.70, and there is reason to believe that less would be accepted. Small white beans are a shade easier, though some of the jobbing business is at late quotations. Foreign beans quiet and unchanged. Green peas about steady. We quote: Beans, domestic, marrow, choice, per bushel, $2.10@$2.15; do, pea, $2@$2.05; do, medium, $1.77½@$1.80; do, White Kidney, $2.15@$2.20; do, Red Kidney, $1.65@$1.70; turtle soup, $1.60@$1.65; do, yellow eye, $2.20@$2.25; do, Lima, California, $3.50@$3.60; do, foreign, marrow, $2@$2.05; do, foreign, pea, $1.70@$1.80; do, foreign, medium, $1.60@$1.70; green peas, bbl, $1.02½; do, bags, 92½@96c; do, Scotch, 92½@95c.

BUTTER—There was a continued light trade and some accumulation. Fancy creamery was fairly steady at 20c, while the rest was weak.

Creamery, State and Penn., extras	20 @..
Creamery, State, firsts	20 @..
Creamery, Western, firsts	17½@18½
Creamery, Western, seconds	15 @16
Creamery, Western, thirds	13 @14
State—	
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, extras	18½@..
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, firsts	16 @17½
Dairy, half-firkin tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, fancy	18 @..
Dairy, Welsh tubs, firsts	15½@17
Dairy, Welsh tubs, seconds	14 @15
Dairy, Welsh tubs, thirds	12 @13
Western—	
Imitation creamery, firsts	13 @15
Imitation creamery, seconds	11 @12
Dairy, firsts	12 @13
Dairy, thirds to seconds	9½@11

100 lb was noted. Good to choice sheep were steady, but other kinds showed more or less weakness. The offerings were free.

CATTLE—Receipts, 18,000 head; good to choice steers, 1,200 to 1,500 lb, $4.75@5.25; common to medium steers, 1,000 to 1,200 lb, $3.60@4.70; stockers, 600 to 900 lb, $2.50@3.50; other prices unchanged.

HOGS—Receipts, 16,000 head; heavy packing and shipping lots, $4.25@4.65; common to choice mixed, $4.20@4.70; choice assorted, $4.90@5; light, $4.40@5.

SHEEP—Receipts, 12,000 head; inferior to choice, $2.25@3.75; lambs, $3@5.60.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 15.—Spring Wheat—Demand light; spot, No. 1 hard, offered at 59c over Chicago September; no cost, insurance, or freight closing: No. 1 hard, 72½c; sales, 5,000 bushels No. 1 hard at 5½c over. Winter wheat dull, easy. No. 2 red, Chicago, 70½c; do, Indiana, 70¾ @71½c; do, Toledo, 72½c; store, No. 2 red, track, quoted 71½c; No. 1 white, 72½c; sales, 2 cars Indiana, 70½c; 1,000 bushels Chicago, 69¾c; 2,000 bushels No. 1 white, Oregon, 68c, store; 2 cars No. 2 extra white, 71c, track. Corn scarce but steady; sales, 5 cars No. 2 yellow, 43½c; 1 car No. 3 yellow, 43¼c; 2 cars No. 2 corn, 42c on track; all sold; only a small lot of No. 2 yellow in store, 43¼c asked. Oats firmer at closing. No. 2 white, 29½@29¾c; No. 3 white, 28½@29c; No. 2 mixed, 23c asked on track; No. 2 white, 28½c; No. 2 mixed, 26c asked; sales, 2 cars old No. 2 white, 28½c; 1 car do, new, 24½c; 5 cars No. 3 white, 21½c; 11 cars mixed, 22½c, on track. Rye dull; No. 2, 50c asked, on track. Flour quiet, easy, unchanged. Milfeed dull, unchanged. Canal freights steady; wheat, 2c; corn, 1½c; oats, 1½c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 53,000 bbls; wheat, 224,000 bushels; corn, 300,000 bushels; oats, 273,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Wheat, 100,000 bushels; corn, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Rail—Flour, 71,000 bbls; wheat, 87,000 bushels; corn, 254,000 bushels; oats, 79,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 15.—Wheat in store was irregular, and prices tended downward under favorable crop reports. September opened at 66¾c, fell to 66½c, rallied to 66¾c, and closed 66¾c bid, ½c below to even with September. Sample wheat showed more activity to-day, and prices for off grades especially were firm and higher. No. 1 Northern, 66½@67c; No. 3 Spring, new, 63@66c; No. 4 Spring, 58@64½c. Barley weaker for September, 43½c being the best bid, with 44c asked. Oats were in brisk demand and higher, shippers and local dealers being good buyers. No. 2 white, 23½@24½c. No. 3 white, 22@23c; No. 3, 20@21c. Rye firm and active at 45½c for No. 1 spot and to arrive; No. 1, 44½c, September, 46c bid. Corn in light demand and lower. No. 3, 31c. Flour and feed quiet and on the basis of $3.60@3.70 for hard wheat patents in wood. Millstuffs are steady at $12.75@13.25 for sacked bran, $14@$15 for standard middlings, and $17@$17.50 for white. Provisions steady; mess pork, $9.40 cash, and $9.50 October. Prime steam lard, $6.05 cash, and $6.10 October. Receipts—Flour, 4,950 bbls; wheat, 17,550 bushels; corn, 1,900 bushels; oats, 18,000 bushels; barley, 2,200 bushels; rye, 2,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 3,210 bbls; oats, 10,000 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 15.—There was a turn for the better in wheat to-day, sufficient about to offset the decline of yesterday; the advance was due mainly to buying by shorts; September opened 1c lower than the close yesterday, but this was soon recovered, and the market sold 3c above that price, closing at 63¾@63¾c, against a close of 62¾c yesterday; December opened at 63⅞c and closed at 64½@64¾c; there was a fair demand on the advances, the first car of new No. 1 hard weighed to-day from Bath, S. D.; there was a very good demand for cash wheat; receipts, 64,400 bushels; shipments, 61,120 bushels; on track No. 1 hard, old, 67c; No. 1 Northern, 66c; No. 2 Northern, 64c; No. 1 hard, 64c; No. 1 Northern, 63c; No. 2 Northern, 62c. Corn—There was a very good demand at 36@36½c for No. 3, with a cent less top for bids for corn to arrive; Oats—There was a good demand, mostly for shipping, at 19½c for No. 3 white, to arrive, and 19c for No. 3; sales of No. 3 white were made to-day at 20c. Flour steady at $3.40@$3.75 for patents, and $2.40@2.90 for bakers' production, 36,000 bbls shipments, 39,261 bbls. Bran and Shorts—Market only steady for bran; $10.25@ $10.50, sacks. $11.75@$12.25; shorts, common, bulk, $13.50; middlings, bulk, $14.75.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 15.—Flour unchanged; receipts, 2,568 bbls; shipments, 10,026 bbls. Bran—Fair demand, sacked, east side, 64c; country points, 62c; sacked this side, 65@68c. Wheat higher; receipts, 94,337 bushels; shipments, 16,230 bushels; August, 67c; September, 67¼c; December, 69¾c; May, 74c. Corn higher; receipts, 9,265 bushels; shipments, 22,662 bushels; September, 36¾c bid; December, 27⅝c bid; year, 27⅝c bid; May, 29¾c bid. Oats higher; receipts, 35,320 bushels; shipments, 17,175 bushels; September, 19¾c; May, 23c. Eggs—Market quiet and unchanged at 10½c. Pork—Standard mess, $9.87½, on orders 50c higher. Lard—Prime steam, $6.85, on orders 5c higher. Bacon—Shoulders, 6c; longs, 6¼c; clear ribs, 6¾c; ribs, 6¾c; short clear, 7c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 5¾c; clear ribs, 5¾c; short clear, 6c; on orders: Longs, 6c; clear ribs, 6¼c; short clear, 6½c. Hams—Market steady at $1.22. Wool dull; prices unchanged; bagging, jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 5½c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c; iron ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead—Market steady; moderate demand, 4c. Missouri and desliverable quoted at 3.80c. Spelter held at 4c, with 3.95c bid.

BOSTON, Aug. 15.—There is a firm tone to the market, and the demand continues fair. Sales for the week are 2,270,500 lb of all kinds, including 2,000,000 lb domestic. Washed fleeces are in small supply, with Ohio and Pennsylvania quoted at 18c for XX and XX and above, 18c for X, 17c for No. 1, and 20@21c for fine delaine. Michigan X is quoted at 16@17c, and fine delaine and No. 1 fine 20c. Fine unwashed fleece has been in demand at 11c for Michigan, and 12@13c for Ohio. Unwashed combing wool dull at 17@18c for delaine and ⅝ blood. Territory wool has been fairly active, with a few large sales of Montana at 13@14c, and of Utah and Wyoming at 11@12½c, the secured cost being from 9½c to 10c. Sales of 200,000 lb Spring Texas was made at 12c, and one of 150,000 lb Eastern Oregon at the same price. California wool has been quiet, with prices unchanged. Pulled wools are scarce. Considerable Australian sold at 19@20c, and the receipts have been heavy, amounting to about 40,000 bales during the week. Cape sold at 17½@18c, and fine Merino grades at full previous prices.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 15.—Flour active, less liberal receipts; Winter patents, $3.60@3.75; do family, $3@$3.20; Spring patents, $3.60@3.75; do family, $2.90@$3.10. Rye Flour—Western, $3@ $3.10; do, family, $3.10@$3.20. Wheat—Quiet and easy, ample offerings; limited inquiry. Corn—Very little activity exhibited; light demand; liberal receipts; rejected wheat and other cereals; corn, 40c bid, quiet and steady; No. 2 mixed, 24½@25c; No. 2 white, 25½c; No. 3 white, 22½c. Pork—Market active but steady, mess, $10; clear mess, $11; family, $12. Lard easy; fair demand, prime steam, 6½c; kettle, 6¾c; prime steam firm at 6½c. Bacon easy, moderate demand; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose clear rib sides, 6¾c, box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats easy and quiet; loose shoulders, 5½c; loose short clear sides, 6½c, box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs—Market steady; fresh, near by, 9½c. Whisky easy at $1.22.

DULUTH, Aug. 15.—A few loads new wheat were sold this morning at 58c, which was a fair inquiry for old, wheat closing at 3¾c over September. Futures were strong; September opened 64¼c, advanced to 65¾c, and closed ⅝c above yesterday. The receipts of hard cash: 67 August, 67¾c; 1 Northern cash, 66¾c; August, 66c; September, 66¾c; 2 Northern cash, 65¾c; August, 65c; September, 65¾c; rejected, 57¾c; 3 Spring, 58¾c; No. 3 Northern, 58¾c; rejected, 57¾c; Durum, No. 1 hard, 64¾c; Northern, 63¾c; No. 2 Northern, 62¾c; receipts, 20,081 bushels; shipments, 62,000 bushels; inspected out cars, last year, 23 cars.

PEORIA, Aug. 15.—Corn—Receipts, 16,500 bushels; shipments, 16,500 bushels; market steady and steady. No. 2, 39½c; No. 3, 38½c. Oats—Receipts, 65,000 bushels; shipments, 70,000 bushels; market steady and steady. No. 2 white, 24½c; No. 3 white, 24c. Rye—Receipts, none; shipments, none; market nominal. Whisky—Market finished goods, $1.22.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 15.—8 45 P. M.—Red Winter, No. 2, spot, 5s 7d; No. 1 California, 5s 8d; futures, steady; August, 5s 6¾d; September, 5s 6¾d; October, 5s 6¾d; November, 5s 6¾d; December, 5s 6¾d. Corn—Spot, steady; American mixed, new, 3s 4d; old, 3s 4½d; futures, steady; August, 3s 3½d; September, 3s 3½d; October, 3s 3½d; November, 3s 3½d; December, 3s 3½d. Flour, 22s 6d. Hops in London (Pacific Coast), easy, 2 10s. Beef, extra India mess, easy at 72s 6d; prime mess, firm at 57s 6d. Pork, prime mess, dull at 50s 6d. Hams, short cut, steady at 58s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, about 28 to 30 lb, firm at 40s; short rib, about 20 to 24 lb, firm at 40s; long clear middles, about 45 lb, firm at 39s 6d; long clear middles, about 55 lb, firm at 38s. Shoulders, about 12 to 18 lb, firm at 31s 6d. Lard—Prime Western, spot dull at 30s 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored, steady at 38s. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, firm at 17s 3d. Spirits of turpentine dull at 20s 6d. Resin—Common dull at 4s. Wheat—No. 2 red Winter steady at 5s 5¾d. No. 2 red Spring, steady at 5s 8d. Flour—St. Louis fancy Winter, steady at 7s. Corn—Mixed Western spot dull at 3s 10½d; August steady at 3s 9½d; September steady at 3s 9d; October steady at 3s 9½d. Hops at London Pacific—Fine steady at $1 2@ 2 5s.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed quiet but steady; American middling, low middling clause, August delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64, buyers; August and September delivery, 3 56-64@3 57-64, buyers; September and October delivery, 3 57-64@3 58-64d, sellers; October and November delivery, 3 58-64@3 59-64d, buyers; November and December delivery, 3 59-64@4 0-64d, sellers; December and January delivery, 3 59-64d, buyers; January and February delivery, 3 59-64@4 0-64d, buyers; February and March delivery, 4 0-64d, sellers; March and April delivery, 4 1-64d, buyers; April and May delivery, 4 1-64@4 2-64d, sellers; May and June delivery, 4 4-64d, value.

LONDON, Aug. 15—5 P. M.—Produce—Sugar, lis 6@11s 9d per cwt for Cuba centrifugal, polarizing 96° test, and 8s 3@8s 6d for Cuba muscovado, fair refining. Beet—Steady; August, 9s 9½d; October and December, 10s 1½d.

COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Aug. 15.—Cotton steady; middling, 7c; low middling, 6¾c; good ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, 47 bales, all new crop; exports, coastwise, 644 bales. sales, 43 bales; stock, 9,405 bales.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 15.—Cotton very firm; nominally unchanged; middling, 6¾c; low middling, 6 9-16c; good, ordinary, 6½c; net and gross receipts, none; exports, coastwise, 199 bales. sales, none; stock, 4,427 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 15.—Cotton dull, but firm; good middling, 7¼c; middling, 7 1-16c; low middling, 6 11-16c; good, ordinary, 6¾c; net and gross receipts, 121 bales; sales, 50 bales; stock, 79,421 bales.

Left His Hair in Alright.

From The Chautauqua Assembly Herald.

In the midst of the fire on board the Cincinnati, a gentleman who wore his own hair because he had bought and paid for it, seized his wig in wild alarm and placing it upon a chair, drew his hat down over his ears, and started on a run down the deck to leap into the lake.

GOODS FOISTED ON KINGS COUNTY

Ex Secretary Toal Tells How Stuff Not Called For Was Piled Up—A Four Years' Shoe Supply.

Daniel C. Toal, who was Secretary of the Commissioners of Charities in Brooklyn prior to the Gott-Nolan-Murphy administration, was again called as a witness before the Assembly committee in the Brooklyn City Courtroom yesterday.

Mr. Toal showed by figures that more goods had been delivered to the department than had been called for in the schedule. The books showed that a requisition was made July 17, 1893, for 600 yards of seersucker, and the receipt showed that 1,200 yards had been delivered. The books also showed that 500 yards of rubber clothsweve delivered April 6, 1893, while only 100 yards had been required. When 750 yards of Atlantic A lawn sheeting were required, May 9, 1893, 1,994 yards were delivered.

Mr. Toal said the books showed that under the Gott-Nolan-Murphy administration supplies were purchased largely from the emergency fund, and that the contractors from whom these supplies were purchased were not the same contractors from whom supplies were purchased according to the schedules for which public bids had been awarded.

"For instance," said Mr. Hirsh, "here is Contractor Henry Newman, who sold the county starch at 12 cents a pound under the emergency fund."

"I should think that was a case in point," said Mr. Toal.

Mr. Toal said that only nine items were checked off Feb. 2, while the tenth item, 150 blankets, had been written at the bottom of the list, and had no check marks. These check marks, he said, indicated that the goods had been taken from the storehouse and delivered at the institution. One was the storekeeper's check and the other the Steward's check at the time of delivery. The absence of either check on the blankets shows that the blankets had never been taken from the storehouse, and never received.

The inference was that these blankets had been paid for by the county.

Mr. Toal also showed by the books that in 1891-2, 9,000 pounds of tobacco were purchased, while in 1892-3, 11,700 pounds were consumed.

He also referred to the sale of junk, which brought a good amount to the department prior to the Gott-Nolan-Murphy regime. It was as follows:

1886-1887	$4,418.74
1887-1888	4,676.94
1888-1889	2,956.42
1889-1890	2,557.89
1890-1891	1,400.37
1891-1892	1,314.91
1892-1893	1,296.89
1893-1894	1,008.49

The committee then took up the claim of shoes, and Mr. Toal said that in 1890-91 Wechsler & Abraham supplied 3,613 pairs, and in the next year Ann B. Kane, who keeps a small retail shoestore in Columbia Street, was the successful bidder over Wechsler & Abraham, and she supplied 5,290 pairs of shoes. There was a peculiarity about Mrs. Kane's bid. A lot of regular sizes were bid on that could not be worn. It made balance bidding possible. T. H. Lowery of 127 Bleecker Street, New-York, was the successful bidder on the year following Mrs. Kane, and he supplied 5,100 pairs. Some shoes were not made of good leather, and, paper being used in the manufacture, a retail dealer could underbid a regular dealer. Mr. Hicks, who was storekeeper when Mr. Toal was in office, thought he had enough shoes on hand to last for years.

In buying blankets in 1891-2 the kinds of certain blankets to be supplied were named, but in the following year no brand was mentioned in the schedule, giving an opportunity for the storekeeper and favored contractor to get together and agree on the styles to be furnished.

Q.—Do you think the contractors could have possibly guess, as they have testified here, on the prices bid? Do you think it possible? A.—I do not think it possible. They aren't in that kind of business.

Q.—Mr. Henry Newman has testified that, if a certain article had been called for, he would have lost $2,000 or $3,000. Do you think it likely that he guessed at the price? A.—It doesn't seem so to me.

The investigation will be continued to-day.

A SMALL BOY RELIEVES HIS DOG OF FLEAS

He Finds St. Louis Mineral Water Very Effencious.

From The St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

The efforts of a small boy to disinfect a flea-ridden dog has led to the discovery of a new use for the mineral water now being pumped from the artesian well in the rear of the Union Depot Railway Company's power house, at Geyer and Missouri Avenues. There lives not far from the power house a small boy who rejoices in the name of Jimmy, and also in the possession of a dog. The dog is known in South St. Louis as Swipes. Swipes had one drawback, which militated against him in his attempts to ingratiate himself with the rest of Jimmy's family, and this failing can be summed up in one word—fleas.

Jimmy has always felt that, if he could but exterminate the band of insects which chased each other playfully up and down Swipes's spinal column, the dog could once more be restored to that position in society to which his many good qualities entitled him. Insect powder did not answer the purpose. This, however, may have been due to the fact that Jimmy, in his guilelessness, administered the powder to Swipes internally. The fleas were getting fatter and more audacious, and Jimmy concluded that something must be done, and that quickly; otherwise, he would soon be the owner of more flea than dog.

Jimmy, like other boys in the neighborhood, has often held his sun-browned feet under the cooling stream that flows from the well, and while engaged in this occupation last Friday evening, a bright thought shot athwart his youthful brain. Jimmy flew home and back again with his dog. To the surprise of a little crowd of companions, Jimmy grasped the squirming Swipes and held him full under the sulphurous stream. Swipes howled at first, but seemed to rather like it, after getting used to it. When he was finally released he made a bee line for home, shaking himself as he went. The next morning Jimmy made research for fleas on Swipes. The result must have been gratifying, for Jimmy confided to some of his boon companions later that Swipes didn't have hardly none no more."

The report spread that the mineral water had freed Jimmy's dog of fleas. Then the boys who possessed flea-infested dogs, and there are scores of such in the vicinity, were happy in the consciousness that there was yet a balm in Gilead. Saturday afternoon troops of small boys could be seen making a pilgrimage to Scullin's well, followed by dogs of every size, color, and previous condition of servitude, and it would now be difficult to pass the power house without seeing a small army of boys industriously bathing their canine treasures in the water that kills fleas.

How the Zest Was Taken from a Story.

From The Boston Transcript.

The whole story of a mysterious story is told in the following note from Miss Perry. The case is, as Miss Perry says, a warning to literary people not to tell their stories by word of mouth if they want to print 'em:

Dear Listener: The danger to an author of telling a story that is to be put into print before that fact is accomplished was never more forcibly illustrated than in the case of that charming little narrative in the August number of Harper's Magazine, "The Little Room" by Mrs. Madeline Wynne, for no sooner was the magazine rightly in circulation than a number of persons immediately remembered that they had heard the story before.

The Transcript of Aug. 29, in referring to this haunting remembrance, says that "friends of the people who knew of the mystery have been telling the story from year to year, and it is pleasant to see this excellent transcription of a bit of semi-ghostly folk-lore."

The truth about the matter is simply this:

Mrs. Madeline Yale Wynne years ago planned and told this story in its first outlines to her mother and one intimate friend. They liked the story so much that she amplified it and told it in this simpler form to a party of acquaintances at her house the next evening. This was at Deerfield, in Mrs. Wynne's own home. At the Adirondack camp the following Autumn, Mrs. Wynne again told the story several times. It was directly after this that she herself heard of its being told and retold repeatedly at dinner parties and other social gatherings, and often spoken of as having been first told by a Mrs. Wyman, which was evidently a very natural corruption of Wynne.

And this is the whole story and the true story of the story of "The Little Room," and when Mrs. Wynne gives the sequel, which she has promised, there will be no more question in regard to the original authorship. In the meantime, let all imaginative authors take warning and beware of telling their stories verbally before they put them into print. NORA PERRY.

The Rush for the Teachers' Chairs.

From The Reading (Penn.) Times.

There are 125 Normal School graduate applicants for the four positions open in the industrial school of the town of Scotland. It looks as if the profession of teaching was somewhat overcrowded.

WANTS THE TRADE SET ASIDE

Ludwig Wuestenberg Says Samuel Cuperman Deceived Him About Land Exchanged for a City Saloon.

Samuel Cuperman is accused by Ludwig Wuestenberg of having played a very pretty confidence game, in which the stake was a corner saloon at Thirty-eighth Street and Ninth Avenue.

The story told by Wuestenberg's lawyer, David M. Neuberger, to Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court yesterday ran like this:

Wuestenberg owned the Thirty-eighth Street saloon. Being desirous of getting out of the business, he requested Albert Ames, a real estate dealer, to see if he could not arrange for an exchange. Ames introduced Cuperman, and the saloon keeper says the two men showed him a map outlining seven lots at Bryn Mawr, Penn., which they said were worth $1,000 each. Subsequently he was taken out to see the lots, but when he arrived there it was dark, and another appointment was made. The second time, he declares, he was taken down to Barnegat Park, where he saw lots of improvements.

He made the exchange, giving up his saloon, and taking the seven lots and a draft for $1,500 in exchange. He found the draft to be worthless, and when he investigated his new real estate property he found that the lots were situated in a swamp, and worth not over $7 each.

Through Mr. Neuberger, Mr. Wuestenberg asked Justice O'Brien to restrain Cuperman from disposing of the saloon pending the issue of a suit that has been brought to set the trade aside.

A. L. Lippman, for Cuperman, opposed the motion.

"This man went into the trade with his eyes open," said Mr. Lippman. "If he got the worst of it, that is his lookout."

The court reserved decision.

MONTE CARLO MURDERS RECALLED.

End of a Lawsuit over Robustiano di Herques's Estate.

An order handed down yesterday by Justice O'Brien in the Supreme Court recalls a most shocking tragedy that occurred at Monte Carlo, Italy, on June 4, 1888, in which all the actors were from New-York.

While dining in company with his brother and sister-in-law, Mr. and Mrs. Robustiano di Herques, at the Villa Anita, on the evening of that day, Raoul di Herques suddenly shot the husband and wife dead where they sat. Then he turned on himself one of the two pistols he had used and sent two bullets into his brain. When the servants arrived on the scene they found three corpses.

The brothers had lived for years in New-York, their father, a Belgian, being in business here. When the father died, Robustiano, who was the elder of the brothers, succeeded to the business, and wound it up in a manner that did not suit Raoul. They had many quarrels, and the shooting was deliberately planned by the younger brother, after a particularly bitter exchange of words at Monte Carlo, where Mr. and Mrs. di Herques had gone on a pleasure tour, Raoul following them.

Robustiano's estate in this city passed into the hands of the Public Administrator, as the executor whom he had named failed to qualify. There were no direct heirs, and Charles Coudert, the lawyer, who was named as co-executor in the will of Mrs. Robustiano di Herques began suit some years ago for an accounting against the Public Administrator. In this proceeding W. H. Dennin was appointed referee.

The order made yesterday was the end of this litigation. Under it the United States Trust Company is directed to turn over all the property of Robustiano di Herques to Mr. Coudert, after paying Edward H. Meyers $16,000.

Mr. Meyers was Robustiano's partner.

HIS FIFTH WIFE SEEKS DIVORCE.

Rich Carl Grimm Denies that He Has Been a Cruel Husband.

Mrs. Sarah Grimm is suing her husband for a limited divorce, though she is still living with him at 515 Fifth Street. Nor is this the only queer feature about the suit, which Mrs. Grimm has just begun in the Court of Common Pleas.

Carl Grimm, the husband, is seventy-three years old, is rich, and has had five wives, the present Mrs. Grimm, who is forty-five years old, being the fifth. Her predecessors are all dead.

Mrs. Grimm accuses her husband of treating her brutally, chcking her, and beating her. Her counsel, Charles Steckler, yesterday asked Judge Clegerich to award Mrs. Grimm $250 counsel fees and $25 a week alimony.

Mr. Grimm denies his wife's charges. He says he has always treated her kindly, and the present trouble is due to the fact, he declares, that he does not want to support his wife's daughter by her first husband. The daughter is twenty-two years old.

Decision on Mr. Steckler's application was reserved.

Joseph W. Herbert Sued for Divorce.

Joseph W. Herbert, who is well known as an actor and playwright, has been sued for divorce by Nanette L. Herbert, a dancer, who is known on the stage as Nanette L. Lascelles.

Nina De Carteau of 217 West Thirty-eighth Street is named as co-respondent. P. A. McManus is counsel for Mrs. Herbert and H. Egan represents the defendant.

Frederick G. Gedney was appointed referee in the case yesterday by Judge Gildersleeve of the Superior Court.

NEWS OF THE COURTS IN BRIEF.

—A large delegation of citizens from the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards who are interested in the appointment of commissioners of Appraisal and Assessment for the Boulevard, beginning at One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, were present in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, before Justice O'Brien. Among other names suggested to the court for the position of Commissioners were those of Eldridge S. Duval, John De La Vergne, and John H. Konipel. Justice O'Brien announced that there were too many names suggested, and that he could not appoint them all. He said that those present should understand that it would not be well to make the commission up wholly from residents of the Twenty-third and Twenty-fourth Wards for the reason that local interests might be prejudicial to the proper performance of the work. He will consult with the Corporation Counsel and the Commissioner of Street Improvements for the two wards, and name the Commissioners later.

—Mrs. Sadie Fox, through her counsel, P. A. McManus, made an application yesterday to Judge Gildersleeve, in the Superior Court, for an absolute divorce from her husband, John C. Fox of Conroy and Fox, song and dance men. Decision was reserved.

—The Grand Jury yesterday dismissed the complaints in twenty-six policy cases transferred from the Special Sessions Court to the General Sessions Court some time ago. The Grand Jury found that there was not sufficient evidence to indict for a felony.

—Charles Leclercq, foreign buyer of the River Spinning Company of Woonsocket, R. I. was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday in $1,500 bail on the charge of attempting to smuggle diamonds into this country.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDAR—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class IV.—1—Shramm vs. Masch.

Class VIII.—2—Matter of Naegle Avenue. 3—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street. 4—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-seventh Street. 5—People, &c., vs. Jameson. 6—Same vs. Theriault. 7—Same vs. Cirolli. 8—Same vs. Milano. 9—Same vs. Scharetta. 10—Irving vs. Cook. 11—Rogers vs. Patterson. 12—Hurd vs. Tracy-Irwin Company. 13—People, &c., vs. Malone. 14—Janvrin vs. Thousand Islands Hotel Company. 15—Rosenthal vs. Lowenberg. 16—White vs. Frankel. 17—Macdonald vs. Humber & Co. 18—People, &c., vs. Gilchrist. 19—Katschanic vs. Katschanic. 20—Upton vs. Electric Construction and Supply Company. 21—Lazarus vs. Smallbeck. 22—First National Bank of Litchfield, Ill., vs. Lott. 23—People, &c., vs. New-York State Mutual Benefit Association. 24—People, &c., vs. Ray. 25—New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company vs. Protsch. 26—Miller vs. Waterbury. 27—Cicoti vs. Maucler. 28—Matter of Herschman. 29—Matter of McMahon. 30—Matter of Old Staten Island Dyeing Establishment. 31—Keegan vs. Guthue. 32—People, &c., vs. Stegmiller. 33—Same vs. Gross. 34—Same vs. Mulcahy. 35—Matter of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street. 36—Walsh vs. Lowe. 37—O'Connor vs. McGovern.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Fitzgerald, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for probate at 10:30 A. M.—Henry Troff, Peter Lenzinger, Samuel W. Gliham, Catherine Vehslage, Richard M. Hunt, Karl Rudeshousen, James Jarrett. At 2 P. M.—William Cassidy.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Newburger, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, R.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney O'Hare for the People.

1—Lizzie Carney, et al. 2—George Meehan. 3—John M. Finkbone. 4—Henry Schiedel, William Swarton, and George W. Schiebel. 5—J. Gordon and Richard Long. 6—Joseph Webber. 7—Michael Breen. 8—Antonio Marmando. 9—William Burg. 10—John Collins. 11—Charles O'Connor. 12—Augustus Elder. 13—Joseph Keegan. 14—John J. Brock. 15—George Kramer. 16—George Kramer, Jr. 17—James Ryan. 18—Bartholomew McDonald. 19—James Lenehan. 20—James Donnelly. 21—Bernard McGarry. 22—William F. Braun. 23—Michael Breen.

Pleadings.—1—Bernard Cohen. 2—Paul Haber. 3—Henry Moran. 4—Herman Forman. 5—James Conway. 6—James C. Lamie. 7—Henry Raabe. 8—Edward Schneer. 9—Carl Schoen. 10—James M. Ward. 11—George A. Wright. 12—James Matthews.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Emil McKessen. 2—Joseph Bertard, (two.) 3—George Bukley and John Fisher. 4—James McPhillips. 5—John Callahan. 6—Charles Smith. 7—Michael Calahan. 8—John Thomson. 9—Thomas J. Joyce. 10—Max Dominick. 11—Edward Berg. 12—Joseph Bruno. 13—Charles H. Bird, Frederick Lewis, Mury Costello, and Kate Lee. 14—John Campbell. 15—Frank Brady.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Campbell Printing Press Manufacturing Company—James J. Nealis Cronin vs. Cusey—James R. Torrance. Bogart vs. Kaufman—George E. Mott. Robins vs. Andrews—S. L. H. Ward.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Link Richard M. Henry.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Herbert vs. Herbert—Frederick G. Gedney.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Richard E. Buckley vs. August D. Krahmer—William J. Pyne.

CITY COURT—Botty, J.—Samuel Robert vs. Henry L. Fingerhut—Lewis S. Marx.

HOLMES ANXIOUS FOR A CHANGE

Willing to Go Anywhere to Get Away from the Philadelphia Prison.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 15.—William Capps, the Fort Worth lawyer who represents the heirs of Minnie Williams, who it is alleged was murdered by H. H. Holmes, called upon District Attorney Graham to-day and secured permission to visit Holmes in the County Prison. The attorney's object was to get from the prisoner statements that might clear away the clouds now hanging over the title to the Fort Worth property owned by Minnie Williams and her sister. Capps seemed to place great reliance upon Holmes to aid him in the disposal of the Texas property, but, as Holmes's counsel, W. A. Shoemaker, reached the prison in advance of Capps, and instructed his client to be guarded in his talk, it is not supposed that the Western attorney secured any information that would be of assistance to him.

Shoemaker said after his return from the prison that Holmes's case, as far as Philadelphia was concerned, was at a standstill. "In Chicago," said he, "they are working like beavers to frame a case against my client, and the police there have the aid of Detective Geyer. I want to say that, while the prosecutors are at work, the defense is not sleeping. I am informed of every movement Detective Geyer makes. The police, I learned to-day, are going to extremities in Chicago to make out a case of murder. Should they succeed we are ready to meet it, and Holmes will most willingly go to that city to stand trial on any charge."

The attorney said that Holmes was weary of his long incarceration in the County Prison, and would hail with delight any move that would give him a change for better or worse.

Leaving Capps, while unwilling to divulge the result of his talk with Holmes, still adheres to the belief that Minnie Williams was murdered by Holmes, and claims to have plenty of circumstantial evidence to bear out this allegation. He said that the evidence in hand was far from sufficient to secure a conviction, but thought he would resort to civil law in order that the real estate tangle as regards the Fort Worth property might be straightened out. Of his talk with Convict Allen, now in Little Rock serving a term for horse stealing, and who is supposed to be the mysterious Mr. Hatch so often named by Holmes, he would say nothing, except that from the prisoner he secured information which will be used against Holmes in the suit for the recovery of the Fort Worth property and its distribution among the rightful heirs of the Williams girls.

Two Populist Nominees Decline.

From The Philadelphia Times.

B. Y. Shearer, who was nominated for Judge by the People's Party Convention in Reading, Penn., Monday night, and George J. Gross, Jr., who was nominated for District Attorney, have both declined. Mr. Shearer says: "I am not in sympathy with the platform of the party at all, as I was born a Democrat, have always voted for its candidates, and expect to die a Democrat."

Mr. Gross, in his letter of declination, says: "While I appreciate the honor you have thus done me, I cannot but decline the proffered nomination, as I am neither a member of the party, nor in sympathy with its aims or objects."

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—The Hopkinton Savings Bank of Hope Valley, R. I., has suspended payment and will probably wind up its affairs. This is the second time it has been in trouble. In 1886 the bank suspended, but resumed business in short time. The causes of the present difficulties are business depression, depreciation of securities, and withdrawal of deposits.

—The stock of Keve, Henry & Co., manufacturers of children's clothing at 61 Bleecker Street, has been taken possession of by a bill of sale to the H. B. Claflin Company, on a claim for $2,000. Solomon Levi of Goldsmith & Doherty, attorneys for the H. B. Claflin Company, said yesterday that he thought the liabilities would amount to $20,000.

—The Colonial Bank yesterday filed a lis pendens against John B. Manning, maltster, of Buffalo, on property at the Boulevard and Eighty-fifth Street, to foreclose a mortgage of $20,000, given to William P. St. John as security for loans and notes, which was turned over to the bank.

—Mrs. Augie Suarez, wife of P. H. Suarez of New-York and St. Augustine, proprietor of the Everett Hotel, Saratoga, made an assignment yesterday to John J. Healey. Liabilities about $10,000.

—An execution for $1,155 has been received by the Sheriff against Haas & Co., dealers in paints, &c., at 687 Second Avenue, on an execution in favor of Karolina Haas.

—The Sheriff yesterday sold out the effects of the Stites Jewelry Company of 51 Maiden Lane, and of W. N. Swett, book and music publisher at 33 Union Square.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

The Gloversville Knitting Company, to manufacture wearing apparel at Gloversville; capital, $50,000; Directors—James S. Burra, Frank Burton, Erastus Darling, Lucius N. Littauer, E. C. Collins, and others of Gloversville.

The Brooklyn Alcatraz Asphalt Company, to make from refined asphalt or coal tar a suitable pavement in Brooklyn; capital, $50,000; Directors—William B. Pope of New-York City, Harry C. Everdell, Thaddeus D. Wickford, David K. G. Clase, and C. W. Wild of Brooklyn.

The Bolivian Exploration Company of New-York City, to carry on a general mining, milling, and smelting business; capital, $100,000; Directors—C. W. Conklin, W. H. Carver, and E. G. MacDonald of Bayonne, N. J.; J. M. Pitcher and John L. Mason of Brooklyn.

Oklahoma Land Company of New-York City, to deal in land in Oklahoma; capital, $25,000; Directors—E. M. Moffatt of Perry, Oklahoma; R. H. White and H. A. Sperry of New-